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		SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1896.
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons ......29th Feb.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe ......7th March
B.V.L. GANGES	4286	T. F. Creery ......14th „
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews...21st „
† SUTLEJ	4204	A. Symons ......28th „
B.L. PENINSULAR	5297	R. F. Briscoe ......4th April.
† ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule......11th „
B.M.L. AUSTRALIA	6901	I. Reeves ......18th „
B.V.L. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell ...25th „
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews ..2nd May.
† SUTLEJ	4202	A. Symons ......9th „
B.L. CARTHAGE	5263	M. DeHorne......16th „
		FRIDAY, 5 P. M.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery ......22nd May.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule ......29th „

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S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 3rd March, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order

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KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
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Bombay, 25th February, 1896.

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THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 29th February, being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

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Bills, Contra, Sundries	"	5,79,901	1	
Total..........Rs.		1,40,86,549	13	

N. B.—Fixed Deposits received at 5, 4½, 4, 3½ and 3 cent. per annum for 36, 12, 9, 6 and 3 months respectively.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manag

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,00
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,00
RESERVE FUND................ £160,

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDO

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tutic Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Poi Cawnpore.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUN for approved Customers, and Inte 2 per cent. per annum on dail Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no ed when the sum accrued does Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable Cities of Europe, India, China, a purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.—

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL..............Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,0
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,0

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algie
LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinop Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusale

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANC sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all E lish and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchang and gives information when required on Securities dealt in the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interest dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed perio on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and p duce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the da balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on ap cation.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, L

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL........	Yen 6,000,000 =	Rs.	1,20,00,0
PAID UP CAPITAL...	" 4,500,000 =	"	90,00,0
RESERVE FUND...................	" 4,020,000 =	"	8,40,0

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francis Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, UNION BANK of LONDON : PARR'S BANKING CO PANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT COUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and ev description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Comme places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 1
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing feelings, but I should like to thank you. Y lozenges have done wonders in relieving my te ble cough. Since I had the operation of 'Trach tomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germa and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) p formed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one co possibly have had a more violent cough ; it wa bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The r cous, which was very copious and hard, has b softened, and I have been able to get rid of it w out difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 18
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding testimony to your excellent preparation of Co Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the eight years in my hospitals and private practice, found it of great benefit. I often suffer f Chronic Bronchitis ; your Lozenges is the remedy which gives me immediate ease. There I certainly and most strongly recommend y Lozenges to the public who may suffer f Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kin Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M., Edinbu
L.R.C.S. and L.M., Edinbu

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S CO LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is l than ever, because they are unrivalled in the and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bro tis ; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remed COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROU are old in Tins and Bottles by all Chemists.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Races, Third Day.
Bombay Foxhounds meet at Santa Cruz.
Royal Bombay Golf Club, St. George's Medal and Handicap, second round.
Bombay Light Horse, Annual Camp, Palli Hill.
Bombay Art Society's Exhibition (2 to 4-30 p.m. for ladies only).
Music at the Secretariat, 5-30 p.m.
Concert and Small Dance by Members of the Governor's Band, Mess Room, Parel, 8 p.m.
Wilson High School Debating Society, Annual Gathering, 8 p.m.
Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 9 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Chelydra entered the dock on Tuesday and the H. M. S. Bonaventure yesterday; the steamer Courtfield left it on Tuesday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Emir entered and the steamer Tokio left the dock on Tuesday.

BOMBAY RACES.—A special train will leave Church Gate for Mahaluxmi, at 2-55 p.m. (local time).

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The annual meeting and distribution of prizes at the Grant College will take place on Tuesday, the third proximo, at 4-45 p.m. The Hon. Mr. H. M. Birdwood, C.S.I., will preside.

EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN DEATH BENEFIT FUND.—The eleventh annual general meeting of the members of the above fund was convened, at 8 o'clock, last night, in the office of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Western India, Medows Street, but, owing to want of a quorum, the meeting was adjourned until next Wednesday evening.

THE EVENING PARTY TO MR. MACDONELL.—Our representative was not correctly informed regarding the ownership of "Daria Mahal," where the entertainment in honour of the Hon'ble Mr. W. R. Macdonell was held on Tuesday evening. It is the property of Mr. Narandass Dwarkadass, the brother of Mr. Gordhandass Goculdass Tejpal, and not of the latter gentleman.

BLUE JACKETS ON A SPREE.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Captain Durdin, of s.s. Strathness, charged E. Fenton, W. Petrie, A. Craigie, and D. Moodie, firemen on board the same steamer, with absenting themseles without leave. The accused pleaded guilty, and the magistrate sentenced the first three accused to four weeks' and the last accused to one week's rigorous imprisonment.

PICK-POCKETS AT THE MAHALUXMI RACE-COURSE.—Mr. J. E. Kees, residing at Apollo Bunder, has reported to the police that while he was at the races at Mahaluxmi, on Tuesday evening, his pockets were picked, and a pocket-book, containing currency notes for Rs. 145, Rs. 5 in cash, a cheque on the Land Mortgage Bank for Rs. 20, and another cheque on the Bank of Bombay for Rs. 84, was stolen. Inquiries were made on the spot by the police, but the thief could not be traced.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT AGAINST A GERMAN.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which H. Stieler, a German Jew, stood charged with being disorderly and assaulting Joseph Kaufmann, in the Medows Street, under circumstances already reported in these columns. Mr. De Souza, pleader, prosecuted, while Mr. Hemming, solicitor, defended. Evidence for the defence having been recorded, the case was adjourned.

CHARGES WITHDRAWN.—The case in which one Hathibhai Sakalchand charged Bomonji Framji with cheating was called on for hearing at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Acworth, solicitor, asked [illegible] behalf of the complainant to withdraw the [illegible] Accused, who was present in court, having [illegible]tion, the complaint was allowed to be withdrawn. The case in which Mr. Otto Martin charged [illegible]msey Kanji with cheating was also allowed [illegible]drawn, the complainant having declined to [illegible]nce.

[illegible]T THE SECRETARIAT.—The Band of the [illegible] Volunteer Rifles will play the following pro[illegible]e at the Secretariat, this evening, at 5-30:—

March	The Watch Parade	Eilenberg
Overture	Manschaft an Bord	Suppe
Valse	The River of Years	Liddell
Selection	Genevieve de Brabant	Offenbach
Quadrille	Pantomime	Coote
Valse	Eldorado	Royle
Introduction and Chorus from Carmen Op.		Bizet
Galop	Wormetrunken	Faust

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A GIRL BURNT TO DEATH.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an enquiry, yesterday, at Dharavie, touching the death of Ramoo, a Hindu girl, aged three years, residing with her parents at that locality. On Monday morning, the mother went out, leaving the deceased playing in the kitchen. A couple of minutes afterwards, the girl ran out of the kitchen, screaming, with her clothes on fire. One Begum, a neighbour, residing in an opposite house, ran to the girl's assistance and extinguished the flames, but not before Ramoo was extensively burnt all over her shoulders, face, and back. The parents refused to take the girl to the hospital, and applied some ink and oil to the burns. Deceased, however, remained restless, and died on the following day. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

FATAL FALL DOWN A STAIRCASE.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, at Hoozria Street, on view of the body of a Mahomedan, named Mashaom Shaboodin, aged fifteen years, a domestic servant in the employ of a Khoja gentleman, residing with his master at Khaduck. For some days past deceased had been suffering from small-pox, and on Monday last his master took him to his brother's house at Hoozria Street, and left him there. On Tuesday morning, deceased was standing at the head of the staircase in his brother's house, intending to go downstairs, when he suddenly fainted and fell down the staircase, sustaining serious injury to his shoulder and bleeding from his nose. He was picked up unconscious and taken upstairs, where he died shortly afterwards. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the foregoing facts was returned by the jury.

ASSAULT BY PATHAN.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Khusal Mahomed and Akbershaw Turale, both Pathans, were charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with causing hurt to one Hasham Chand, by means of bamboo sticks. It appears that about half-past 9 o'clock, on Tuesday night, complainant was standing on the Jackeria Road, chewing pan sopari, when he happened to turn round his head to spit on the ground, but the spittle accidentally fell on the first accused, who was then passing along the road, in company of the second accused. This created an altercation between the parties, and from words they came to blows. In the scuffle, the two accused belaboured complainant with the bamboo sticks with which they had been armed, causing two wounds on complainant's head. The police appearing on the scene, complainant was conveyed to the hospital, and the accused were arrested. The case was adjourned.

ILLICIT MANUFACTURE OF EAU-DE-COLOGNE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, re-tried and finally disposed of the case in which one Yeshwant Soma, a Hindu, stood charged at the instance of Inspector C. J. Clarke, of the Abkari Department, with manufacturing eau-de-cologne without a license from the Collector of Abkari. Mr. Bicknell, of Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Motilal, appeared for the accused. The circumstances of the case have already been reported. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, said: In consequence of the High Court's order on revision of the 19th December last, the proceedings were re-opened. Mr. Bicknell appears for the accused, and admits he must submit to the ruling of the High Court, but says the sub-inspector informs him, the only object of this ruling was to set at rest the question raised as to the meaning of the manufacture by admixing. Under the circumstances as the accused has already been fined on the same facts, and the eau-de-cologne confiscated, it is only necessary to fine the accused Re. 1 under section 43 of Act 5 of 1878.

BOMBAY S. P. C. A.—The subject selected for the prize-essay by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jardine, president of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for competition by the local colleges and schools, was "The religious and moral duty of kindness to Animals." The result of the examination will be declared on Saturday, the 7th proximo. Five hundred and forty-six scholars have entered the competition for 28 prizes of Rs. 30 each. The essays from the Broach High School are not yet received. On Tuesday last, the undermentioned institutions forwarded to the office of the Society the respective number of essays from competitors:—Anjuman-i-Islam High School, Alexandra Girls' School, Byculla Schools (Education Society), Byramjee Jeejeebhoy P. C. Institution, Cathedral High School, Cathedral Girls' School, Elphinstone College (B.A.), Elphinstone College (Freshmen), Elphinstone College (Freshmen) ladies, Elphinstone High School, Fort High School, Free General Assembly's Institution, Girton House High School, Gokuldas Tejpal High School, Girls' High School, Girgaum, J. N. Petit Parsee Orphanage, John Connon High School, New High Schools, Proprietary High School, St. Peters' Boys' School, Robert Money School, Scottish High School, Sir J. J. P. B. Institution, Veterinary College, Young Ladies' High School, Zoroastrian Girls' School (Fort), Zoroastrian Girls' School (Chandanwady), and Zoroastrian Girls School (Mazagon).

BURGLARY AT RIPON ROAD.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Nolan charged Balla Govind, a Hindu, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with house-breaking and theft of gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 497, belonging to Salarbux Abdulla, farrier in the employ of the Bombay Tramway Company. Superintendent Nolan, in stating the facts of the case, said that the accused was arrested on the Parel Road, at 2-30 p.m., on the previous day, by a policeman on suspicion, with a quantity of silver ornaments in his possession. In the course of the enquiries made by the police in B Division, accused made certain statement, in consequence of which he was taken to the Ripon Road, where he pointed out the complainant's house. The police in E Division were then communicated with, and they, on an enquiry ascertained that the accused, in company of another man, named Sittaram, had broken into the complainant's house during his absence at work in the morning, and after forcing open two boxes on the loft had carried away ornaments, of the value of Rs. 397, which were found in the possession of the accused. The complainant returned home from work in the evening, and after examining his room and boxes, informed the police that some more gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 377, and currency notes for Rs. 700, had also been stolen. Being questioned by the police as to what he had done with the latter property, the accused Balla, who was then in police custody, denied all knowledge about it, but thereafter stated that his companion Sittaram might have taken away the notes and ornaments subsequently mentioned by the complainant. On the loft of the complainant's house being minutely searched by the police, silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 100, were found scattered in a corner of the loft. The man Sittaram was vigorously sought for by the police all night, but no trace of him up to the present could be obtained. Under the circumstances, Mr. Nolan asked the magistrate to remand the case for a few days in order to secure Sittaram and recover the remaining property, alleged to have been stolen. The magistrate granted the application.

THE EDULJEE FRAMJEE ALLBLESS LEPER HOME.—Mr. D. J. D'Monte, honorary secretary and treasurer, begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following donations from 1st July to 31st December, 1895, towards the General Fund and Christmas Appeal:—(General Fund)—Sir Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir, Kt., Rs. 300; Bai Goolbai, wife of Mr. Hormusji Pestonji Mama and her son, Mr. Ardaseer, and daughter, Bai Ruttonbai, in memory of Bai Cursetbai, widow of the late Mr. Cowasji Hormusji Mama, Rs. 50; the Hon. Mr. H. M. Birdwood, C.S.I., M.A., LL.D., the Hon. Mr. Dato Abdul Rahman of Johore, C.M.G., through Mr. H. W. Uloth, Bai Seerinbai, Ruttonbai, Dinbai, Bhikaiji, and Cursetbai, daughters of Mr. Hormusji Eduljee Allbless, in memory of Bai Cursetbai, widow of the late Mr. Cowasji Hormusji Mama, Mr. Jijibhoy Rustomji Bilimoria and family, in memory of the late Mr. Rustomji Pestonji Billimoria, and Hormusji Muncherji Cama's Charity Fund, each Rs. 25; the sons of Mr. Pestonji Merwanji Dubash, in memory of Bai Peerozbai, widow of the late Mr. Pestonji Merwanji Dubash, Rs. 15; J. G. (from June to November), Rs. 12; the Hon. Sir C. F. Farran, Kt. (Chief Justice of Bombay), the Hon. Mr. Justice John Jardine, I.C.S., Major-General R. B. H. Blundell, C.B., the Hon. Mr. G. W. Vidal, I.C.S., and Mr. Nanu N. Kothare, each Rs. 10; Mr. Nanu N. Kothare (from July to December), Rs. 6; Major Geo. C. Dobbs, I.C.S., Bai Goolbai, M. P. Kapadia, Col. Chas. W. Godfrey, R. B., Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahabudin, C. I. E., Sirdar Khan Bahadur Shams-ul-Ulama Dr. Dastoor Hoshang Jamasp, the Hon. Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dorabji Padamji, Rao Bahadur Coopooswamy V. Moodliar, and a Parsee, each Rs. 5; Rao Bahadur Dr. Vishram Ramji Ghollay, Rs. 3; Khan Bahadur Navroji Dorabji Khandalawala, and Dr. Jamsetjee Framji Kolhaporewalla, each Rs. 2. (Christmas Appeal)—His Excellency the Right Hon. Lord Sandhurst, G.C.I.E. (Governor of Bombay), the Hon. Mr. Nowrosji N. Wadia, C. I. E., Bai Dinbai, Nasserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Mr. Alex. J. Agabeg, Mr. Jamsetji Ardasir Wadia, R. G. C., Standard Oil Co. of New York, and Mr. Jamsetji N. Tata, each Rs. 10; Sir Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir, Kt., Khan Bahadur Nowrojee Pestonji Vakil, A. R., H. I. F., C., Eduljí Framji Allbless Sons, Mr. Geo. Cotton, Hormusji Eduiji Cama's Charity Fund, E. W. K., Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framji Petit, Mr. N. N. Kothare, Messrs. Sorabji N. Talati & Co., Framji Muncherji Cama Charity, Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, A. M. T. J., Mr. H. J. Rustomji, G. H. T., S., R. A. E., J. A. S., F. S. F., Mrs. A. Bapty, H. G., Messrs. Tullockchund and Shapurji, Mr. G. A. Kittredge, and Mr. E. B. Carroll, each Rs. 5; Mr. D. Gostling, B., F. A. O., and F. C. R., each Rs. 3; Mr. H. M. Chichgar, E. R., H., C. H., W. M., A. B., and O. each Rs. 2. Further donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.—The opening of Harmston's Circus in Madras has been postponed to the 5th proximo, in consequence of the enormous success of its Bombay performances. The tent is crowded nightly, and while business is so good, the management cannot see their way to leaving. However, the final performance is positively fixed for Saturday next, and the Circus will arrive here by special train on the following Tuesday.—"Madras Mail."

NON-APPEARANCE OF AN ACCUSED PARTY.

MR. MADHOWJI, solicitor, yesterday, appeared before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, and asked for a short adjournment of the case in which his client, Motibai, stood charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of some pearls entrusted to her by Hiracham Sarupchand.

Mr. Murzban, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Chotalal Kursondas Mulji, pleader, appeared for the complainant, and opposed the application.

The charge against the accused was preferred under the circumstances set forth by complainant in his information, wherein he stated that he lived in Moti Bazar, and was dealing in pearls. He knew one Motibai, widow of Dwarkadas Harivalabhdas. On 30th December last Motibai sent word through a broker, named Dewchand, that she wanted to buy some pearls. On the Sunday following he went to her and entrusted her with some pearls, valued at Rs. 1,020. She said she wanted to send the pearls to Bhownugger, and if the property was approved she would pay the value, otherwise return the pearls to complainant. After the expiry of the period, complainant went to her, when she told him to wait until she heard from people in Bhownugger. He went on two subsequent occasions, when she again put him off, and finally she denied having ever recieved the pearls from him, and told complainant to do whatever he liked in the matter. Under the circumstances, he charged her with criminal breach of trust.

Mr. Madhowji said that his client was out of Bombay. He had received a telegram from her, intimating that she was dangerously ill and unable to come down to Bombay. A second telegram was received from her, however, that if her presence was absolutely necessary and immediately needed, then she would at once leave for Bombay.

Mr. Marzban remarked that it was hardly satisfactory that she was dangerously ill, and at the same time in a position to come to Bombay. Counsel applied for a warrant to compel accused to attend the court. The case had been oftened remanded.

Mr. Madhowji: On the last occasion the matter was adjourned for the convenience of accused's advocate, Mr Hiralal, who was ill.

Mr. Murzban: But even then accused was not present in the court. It shows she was evading the attendance.

The magistrate fixed the hearing of the case to the 6th proximo, and said that if accused did not attend the court on that day, a warrant would be issued for her arrest.

A BORAH DUPED BY AN ALCHEMIST.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Abdul Rahiman, a quack, was charged with cheating and criminal breach of trust in respect of ornaments, valued at Rs. 1,500, belonging to Abdul Husein Mulla Tyebji, a Borah, residing at Surat. Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Ruttonshah Dadachanji, pleader, prosecuted, while Mr. Deorukhar, pleader, defended the accused.

The complainant knew accused as a quack in Surat, and while he came to Bombay last month he happened to meet the hakim here. The quack by several false statements, and by production of pieces of valuable metal, induced complainant to believe that he was also an alchemist, and could change silver into gold, and double the quantity of gold given in his possession. The complainant was this induced to give accused gold and silver ornaments to the extent of about Rs. 1,500. The complainant was told to come back to receive gold worth about Rs. 3,000 sometime afterwards, the accused in the meantime promising to go on with his secret process of "multiplying the riches." The complainant was, however, laughed out when he went to him for the return of ornaments, which he expected had doubled by that time. He, however, too late, discovered that he was cheated. Accused in his defence said that he had cured complainant and his friend of certain disease, and in consideration of the good done to them they had given him two watches, a chain, and a ring. After hearing evidence for both sides, his Worship convicted the accused, and sentenced him to eighteen months' hard labour in the common jail.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a botton." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all hains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

RICKETTY Children and Faded Youth—should not be without Munk's Codlactone. Increases weight and flesh by leaps and bounds! Rs. 1-8. MADON, SONS and Co. Bombay.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

DR. BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA presided at the usual weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, held yesterday afternoon, when there were present: Mr. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. T. W. Cuffe, K. M. Shroff, Ebrahim Rahimtula, S. Rebsch, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Dr. A. G. Viegas, and Mr. Hurkisondas Narotumdas.

LAW CHARGES.

Mr. Barrow, the Secretary, read letter No. 24212, dated the 22nd instant, from the Acting Commissioner, requesting sanction to a grant of Rs. 11,000 to meet excess on account of law charges.

On the motion of Dr. Viegas, it was resolved to circulate the papers in connection with the charges among the members and in the meantime the Commissioner was requested to explain to the members how the excess had been caused.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Committee recorded memorandum No. 24189, dated the 22nd instant, from the Acting Commissioner, reporting that a lot of 3½ per cent. Government paper for Rs. 75,000, belonging to the Surplus Cash Deposit Account, was sold on the 18th instant at Rs. 106⅝ per cent. against the cost price of Rs. 103¾ per cent.

TREES ALONG TANSA DUCT LINE.

The next item on the agenda was letter to the Secretary, No. 23090, dated the 10th instant from the Acting Commissioner, reporting with reference to the resolution of the Standing Committtitee No. 11963, dated the 22nd ultimo, regarding the growth of trees along the Tansa duct line.

Mr. Rebsch pointed out that according to engineers' opinion, it was not advisable to allow trees to grow along the duct line. The root entered the tunnels, and they grew so big as to choke the tunnels. The growth of trees should be stopped before any further damage was done. He accordingly moved, and the Committee resolved, that the whole of the Tansa duct line should be kept clear of trees.

MR. TOMLINSON CLAIMS A GRATUITY.

The Secretary read a memorandum from the Acting Commissioner forwarding a letter from the Water Engineer, Mr. Tomlinson, who expressed his thanks for the grant of furlough without pay for one year from the 21st May next. From the discussion on the matter Mr. Tomlinson said it was evident that he could not avail himself of the present privilege accorded without causing some inconvenience in the appointment of his successor. He therefore preferred to accept all risks by resigning his appointment and he asked that his resignation should be accepted from 21st May. In taking this step, Mr. Tomlinson adds, he forfeits the furlough which would be due to him, and which it is usual for officers to enjoy before retiring from service and he also forfeited the prospect of a pension for life of after only 5 years' longer service. He trusted, therefore, that the Corporation might be recommended in view of this and the service he had rendered them during the past ten years to consider it "just and proper," to treat his case as a special case and to allow him on resignation to receive a gratuity as they might think proper. He preferred this request with the greater confidence, because the Corporation in the past had been pleased in some special cases to grant such allowance to officers on retirement.

In forwarding the above letter, the Commissioner stated that Mr. Tomlinson's uniformly energetic, excellent, and conscientious service renders him deserving of the favour in the shape of gratuity, which he now asked from the Corporation, and trusted that the Corporation would take the same view of the case.

It was resolved to forward the letter direct to the Corporation to be considered at their next monthly meeting.

After transacting some more formal business the Committee adjourned.

PUBLIC COMPANIES' MEETINGS.

THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE second ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held, yesterday, at the registered office, Apollo Street, Mr. Muljee Bhowanidas Barbhaya, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted:—

Your directors now beg to place before you their report for the year 1895 together with the audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account for that period. The profits of the year amount to Rs. 1,44,506-2-2. This amount together with Rs. 95-15-6, brought forward from last year's account, makes the total sum of Rs. 1,44,602-1-8 to the credit of profit and loss account. Out of this amount an "ad-interim" dividend at the rate of Rs. 35 per share absorbing Rs. 31,500, was paid for the half-year ending 30th June, 1895, and after allowing Rs. 65,204-6-3 for deterioration of machinery, and Rs. 2,134-13-1 for payment of income-tax, you have at your disposal Rs. 45,762-14-4 for distribution, which your directors recommend to appropriate as follows:—Rs. 36,000 for the payment of a dividend of Rs. 40 per share for the second half-year; Rs. 9,500 to reserve fund; and Rs. 262-14-4 to be carried forward to the next year's account. Your directors have, during the year under report, ordered out from England 3 single scutchers, 1 double Crighton opener with lattice feeder from Messrs. Platt Brothers & Co., 1 mote clearing machine and 1 damping machine from Messrs. J. H. Riley & Co., 12 flat cards, 5 roving and 2 intermediate frames from Messrs. Tweedales and Smalley, and 2 ring spinning frames from Messrs. Howard and Bullough; part of which is now being erected at the mills. Your directors beg to report that Messrs. Pallonjee Framjee Mehta and Muncherjee Merwanjee Dadina, the auditors, appointed by you at the last general meeting, have examined the company's stocks at the mills as they stood on the 31st December, 1895, and found the same in order. Your directors beg to report that Gokaldas Purshotum of the firm of Purshotum Shamjee through whom this company's cloth was sold on commission, became insolvent in November, 1894. The debt due by him to this company amounts to Rs. 69,945-6-8 in respect of which as well as the debt due by him to the Khatau Makanjee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, the agents for and on behalf of both the companies have obtained an equitable mortgage of their property situate at Grand Portuguese Church Street, Bhuleshwar Road, Bombay, and in respect of which legal steps are taken. The company's goods were thereafter sold in a shop, hired in the Cloth Market for a short time, and are now sold under an arrangement with Mr. Veerchand Rowjee on commission. Messrs. Muljee Bhowanidas Barbhaya and Lukhmidas Khimjee—two of your directors retire by rotation, but they are eligible for re-election. Your mill property is now insured at Rs. 16,22,600. You are requested to appoint two auditers for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The chairman having addressed to the shareholders a few remarks regarding the satisfactory state of the company's affairs, showing that the profits of the year amounted to Rs. 1,44,506-2-2, the directors' report, and the audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend of Rs. 40 per share on 900 shares of Rs. 1,000 each, being at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, as recommended by the directors, was declared for the half-year ending 31st December, 1895. Messrs. Muljee Bhowanidas Barbhaya and Lukhmidas Kheemjee, the retiring directors, were re-elected. Messrs. Muncherjee Merwanjee Dadina and Pallonjee Framjee Mehta were appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 300 each for half-yearly auditing the company's accounts and stock-taking for the current year. The best thanks of the meeting were accorded to the agents and the directors for conducting the company's affairs with zeal and ability during the past year. The proceedings terminated with the customory compliment to the chairman.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY.

THE twenty-first annual meeting of shareholders of the company was held, yesterday, at the registered office, Tamarind Lane, Mr. Vandravandas Purshotumdas, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted:—

The directors now beg to submit to the shareholders their twenty-first annual report with the audited accounts of the company annexed, for the year ending 30th September, 1895, shewing Rs. 17,069-4-10 as profit, including the balance of Rs. 19-15-6 brought forward from the last year's account. This diminution of profit as compared with the last year, is accounted for by the fact that during the year under report there having been no combination arrangement at Jalgaon, the company had to maintain a low pressing rate in competition with rival factories. Combination with these factories for a joint working has, however, been made for the present year, which, supported as it will be by combination arrangements similarly made at the different stations, will, it is believed, enable the company to shew better results in the year to come. Considering this small amount of profit, the directors now propose to carry out of the amount set aside for equalisation of dividends under the heading of reserve fund, the sum of Rs. 9,100 to the profit and loss account, and by adding the same to the sum of Rs. 17,069-4-10, to pay out of the total sum of Rs. 26,169-4-10, a dividend of Rs. 75 per share, carrying Rs. 69-4-10, to the next year's account. Messrs. Goculdass Narranjee and Gordhandass Cursondass retire by rotation, but are elegible for re-election. The shareholders have to appoint auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The directors' report and the audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend of Rs. 75 per share was declared. Messrs. Goculdas Naranjee and Gordhundas Cursondas were re-elected directors, Messrs. Framjee Temooljee and Tribhowandas Venidas were appointed auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 150 each. The best thanks of the meeting were voted to the agents and the directors of the company for their satisfactory management of the company's affairs. With a vote of thanks to the chairman, the proceedings concluded.

BOLLINGER CHAMPAGNE as supplied by Special Appointment to H. M. the Queen and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. The 1892 Vintage is the finest of the Century.

A[illegible]

IMPERAT[illegible]

THIS was [illegible] Mr. W. H. Cr[illegible] the 23rd Novemb[illegible] others of a charge o[illegible] to rigorous imprisonm[illegible] Taleyarkhan, with Mr. [illegible] the accused; and the Gove[illegible] Crown.

It appeared that fifteen pers[illegible] five appellants, were charged [illegible] dacoity at Bebadwohol on the 11[illegible] One of them was also charged w[illegible] causing grievous hurt at the time o[illegible] dacoity. The case for the prosecution w[illegible] the night of the 11th October last, a dac[illegible] place in the house of Ganpatrao Ravjirao De[illegible] in the village of Bebadwohol, that some twent[illegible] persons were engaged in that dacoity, and that a[illegible] breaking open the door of the house, and suterin[illegible] and maltreating the inmates, the thieves retreated with a bag of Rs. 600 in cash and a variety of gold and other ornaments, and that on their way they were encountered by the assembled people of the village, between whom and the thieves a skirmish took place. The thieves eventually made their escape with the booty, leaving one of their number in the hands of the villagers. The principal evidence consisted of the statements made by two of the dacoits themselves, who took part in the proceedings and were eye-witnesses of the whole transaction, and had been admitted as approvers by the committing magistrate. In addition to this, there were admissions of a criminating character made by the accused themselves, but subsequently withdrawn. The two approvers gave a long circumstantial story, corresponding in all material particulars as to the circumstances in which this dacoity was planned, how the men were collected, how they travelled from their villages and met subsequently, and how the dacoity was effected. The evidence of one of the approvers, Amrita Vithu, gave a narrative of the dacoity committed in the house of the complainant. The dacoits came to Bebadwohol at dawn on the 11th October last, and went to the hill and khind near Talegaon. Some of them staid at the temple of Mahdeo, and the rest were down below. In the evening that day, 22 men went to Bebadwohol to the river, and settled who should enter the complainant's house and who should watch outside. The men who remained outside were ten in all, and the remaining twelve entered the house. The ten men outside were keeping off the villagers with stones, and some had sticks in their hands. Four men carried torches in their hands. The witness pushed at the door of complainant's house, but it would not open, and it was forced open with a stick from below. The dacoits asked the complainant for his property. He said he would show it to them at Talegaon. There were eight or nine inmates of the house, two or three being women. One of the dacoits pulled off a pair of silver anklets from a little boy's ankles. Witness took off a nosering from a little girl, and a brass bracelet from a woman. Another dacoit took off two brass bracelets from a woman, and another got eleven silver gods from the "dewghar" of the house. Witness picked up a silver "zodwa" which was lying in front of the woman from whom he took the bracelet. The dacoits then began to runaway. The villagers beat them. One dacoit, Dhondi, was hurt on the right shoulder and elbow with a stick, with which the villagers beat him. When they returned to the river, seven of the dacoits ran off. Mahalu was caught by the villagers. Then fourteen of them went to Ravet together. Rama of Khalad then searched them all at Ravet. The property was collected and distributed by Rama. Thirteen of the dacoits then went by the old Aundh road towards Poona. Witness dropped the brass bracelets into the water over the old Dharan at the suggestion of the others. The rest of the dacoits were scattered in Poona, and witness and three others went to Kondwa on the Bapdev Ghat road. Witness was arrested at his house on the 13th October, and handed to the police the articles he had got.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in giving the court's decision, said: The appeals of the prisoners 9 to 12 and 14 were admitted in order to see whether the Sessions Judge had given sufficient directions to the jury to guide them in their estimation of the testimony of the two dacoits who were examined as withesses after they had accepted a tender of pardon made under the Code of Criminal Procedure. The cases against these appellants differ from those against the other prisoners jointly tried. These appalants have never confessed; and no stolen property was found with them. We think the judge ought to have been clearer in directing the jury that the corroboration of the accomplice or accomplices ought to be that which is derived from unimpeachable or independent evidence, as distinguished from that derived from the earlier statements of the same accomplice or the statements of another accomplice witness, Reg. vs. Malapa 11 B. H. C. R., 196, Reg. vs Budhu I. L. R., 1, Bom. 475. Otherwise two companions in guilt might get off by confessing and falsely accusing two innocent persons. Again the learned judge was not explicit in pointing out the danger of convicting everyone of the prisoners about whose identity as one of the persons committing the crime the accomplice testimony was not corroborated. Reg. vs. Budhu. This danger is much discussed by Sir B. Peacock, C. J., in Q. vs. Elahi Bux, Ben. L. R. Sup. Vol. 465, S. C. 5, W. R., C. R. 80, where Reg. vs. Stubbs Dears, C. C. 555, S. C. 25, L. J. M. Ca. 16 is followed as nothing is more easy than for an accomplice to accuse an innocent person in order to get off his real companion in guilt, and to attribute to the person falsely accused acts which were really committed by the guilty companion. Reg. vs. Stubbs was also follwed here by Couch, C. J., in Reg. vs. Imam, 3 Bom. H. C. 57 C. C. where the learned judge says: "This may now be taken to be the established practice in England and it would certainly be unsafe to depart from it in Indis. It has very often been pointed out that the accomplice knows all the circumstances; he may tell the truth about them and be amply corroborated: but at the same time he may have his own nefarious reasons for naming an innocent person as one of the criminals present. The reason may be malice or a desire to save some guilty relation. The next question is whether if the directions in the charge had been the fuller the jury would have acquitted any of these appellants. It is difficult to say this would have been result. For the jury were fully aware from the charge that accomplices ought not to be believed unless corroborated by better evidence than themselves. It was pointed out that one witness on the spot had sworn to the identity of prisoner 9. The small corroborations as regards each of the other appellants were also pointed out. The jury thus knowing well that they had to be cautious in weighing the evidence brought in a unanimous verdict of guilty. These appellants were defended by pleaders who had full opportunity and right to urge upon the jury all such arguments for caution as are found in the well-known cases in which Sir B. Peacock and Sir R. Couch have set the reasons forth. There is thus no sufficient reason for this court to interfere. It therefore dismisses all these appeals.

For the reasons stated in their judgment, their lordships dismissed all the appeals.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY.)

APPLICATION FOR A NEW TRIAL.

HORMUSJI P. HONGKONGWALLA VS. NOWROJI DADABHOY NANJIVORRA.

MR. F. SORABJI TALEYARKHAN, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, appeared for the defendant in the above suit, and applied for a rule against the plaintiff to show cause why the decree in the above suit passed by his Lordship, on the 24th instant, should not be set aside and a new trial ordered.

In the affidavit read by Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan in supprrt of his application, the defendant stated that the suit came on for hearing on the 23rd instant, when the defendant appeared by attorney and counsel and defended the suit. That the suit was adjourned to Monday, the 24th instant, when the defendant attended his attorney's office with the object and intention of going with him to the court. That he was then informed by the solicitor and his clerk that they would not proceed further with the suit unless defendant made a further payment of Rs. 300. The defendant declared that he had no money with him then and that he had already paid in Rs. 1,500 by way of advances. His entreaties were of no avail; consequently, he was obliged to go to his house at Khetwady to bring the required sum, having been first assured by the attorney's clerk that he would go to the court in the meantime and do the needful to prevent the suit being proceeded with "ex-parte." That the defendant returned to the High Court a little after 12 o'clock, when to his great surprise he was informed that the suit had been called on in his absence and an "ex-parte" decree had been passed against him, and that the court had sanctioned his prosecution for perjury. The defendant further stated that he had a perfectly good defence to the suit, and that his absence on the day of hearing was not by reason of any apprehension on his part of his having put forward any false or fraudulent defence as alleged. He now prayed that a rule may be granted to show cause why the decree should not be set aside and a new trial ordered.

In reply to a question from his Lordship, Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan said he made the application under section 103 of the Civil Procedure Code.

His Lordship observed that the section applied to cases where the defendant was absent at the first hearing.

Mr. Taleyarkhan said that that was so under the former Act, but that the section in the present Act was applicable to all cases when defendant did not appear.

After some further discussion, his Lordship granted the rule asked for, and on Mr. Starling's application, on behalf of the plaintiff, made it returnable on Tuesday next.

M[illegible]
wa[illegible]
Any [illegible]
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2. Th[illegible]
bers of "A[illegible]
Monday ne[illegible]
for the curren[illegible]
3. The class o[illegible]
assemble at Hea[illegible]
6-45 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNT[illegible]

REGIMENTAL ORDERS [illegible]
ROUGHTON, COMMAN[illegible]

Bombay, 27th February[illegible]

1. There will be class firing at Cooria[illegible] Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 [illegible] 12 minutes later.

2. Sergeants intending to enter teams for [illegible] should apply to the office stating the hours they [illegible] and if any other day than Tuesdays or Thursdays.

3. The use of the guns at the Fort and Ne[illegible] Head-quarters are allotted as follows until further ord[illegible]

Tuesdays 8-30 to 9-15 p.m. No. 1 Sub-division, No. 1 Co[illegible]
" 9-15 to 10 p.m. No. 2 " " "
" 8-45 to 9-30 p.m. No. 3 " No. 2 "
Thursdays 8-30 to 9-15 p.m. No. 2 " No. 1 "
" 9-15 to 10 p.m. No. 1 " " "
" 8-45 to 9-30 p.m. No. 3 " No. 2 "

4. Entries for the Laying competition will be received up to noon on Monday next the 2nd proximo, when a date will be fixed. The 9-inch guns at both Head-quarters will be available for practice on any morning if 4 members give notice to the Sergt. Instructors the day before so as to have the stores ready. Competitors will be tested in setting 40-pr. and 10-inch R. M. L. sights and clinometer, and in laying 10-inch R. M. L.

5. The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from the 24th instant:—Gunner E. W. Flower.

6. The Corps will parade on Saturday next to take part in a Field day and will man and support 2 Mountain guns.

No. 2 Company will parade at Dadur Station, B. B. and C. I. Railway at 3-30 p.m.

No. 1 Company will parade at Sir Richard Temples Statute at 2-40 p.m. sharp to catch the 3 p.m. train Bombay time.

Dress:—Drill order with arms and putties.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 27.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY).

For Judgment.

879-586-94—Crawford B and Co—His Highness Sultan Nawaz Jung vs Rustomjee Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejibhoy—Craigie L and O.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

883-395-93—Framjee M and M—Shrimale Luxumon Salegram and another vs Ramdas Odhowdas and others—Edgelow and G—Part heard.

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

256-17772-95—Framjee M and M—Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Thoonti vs Cazi Sidick Mia Cazi Ahmed Mia—Dikshit and D.

359-25733-95—Muljee and R—Ishwardas Tribhowandas vs Kalidas Bhaidas and others—Brown and M.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

For Consent Decree.

112-95—F P Pavri—Margaret Ernestina de Souza vs Louis Phillip de Rozario and others—Craigie L and O.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Cause.

517-95—Little N and B—Moroba Ramcrushna and another vs Luxumon Nana Patel—Khunderao and S.

F A Little for Government—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act 1 of 1894 and Government and Goverdhandas Khimjee—Craigie L and O, and Crawford, B and Co.

Postponed Long Causes.

337-95—Tyabjee D and Co—Mahomedally Dawoodjee vs Madar Janu Gawlee and others—Shamrao P.

~~444-95—R N Motabhoy—Doongersey Nathu vs Waibai and another—In person.~~

147-11146-95—Ardesir H and D (for pauper)—Michael Anderson vs T J Walsh and others—Bicknell M and M.

417-95—Payne G and S—Narsoo Saiboo vs Narrotumdas Vanarsidas—In person.

321-94—M H Khan—Mahomed Yusoof bin Goolam Habib Mukri and others vs Mahomed Esmail bin Hajee Gulamhusein Dewjee and another—Janardhan and A.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 26TH OF FEBRUARY, 1896.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly in Sind and Veraval, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are highest over Sind, and lowest in the extreme south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 13 miles an hour at Goa, 12 at Bombay, and 10 at Bangalore and Veraval. The maximum temperature is in very large excess of the normal at Allahabad, Jhansi, Saugor and Jubulpore, and the minimum similarly so at Jhansi and Akola. The highest temperature in the shade was 97° at Nagpore, Amraoti and Bellary and the lowest 52° at Saugor. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are partially coulded in several places. Rain in light showers has fallen at Jacobabad. The weather is still in a slightly unsettled condition over the greater part of the country and will remain rather cloudy. In the Indus Valley local showers are still probable. Pressure is very high over Sind and moderate to strong northerly winds are to be expected on and off the West Coast between Karachi and Karwar.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, FEB. 26.

Wednesday's observations:—Presure had increased over Central and North-Western India and decreased elsewhere. The rise has been rapid over Sind and the fall brisk over Behar, but these are the only important changes. The readings are highest over the Indus Valley and lowest over Bengal and exceed the normal average everywhere. The winds are northerly and north-westerly over North-Western and Western India and Burma, south-easterly on the Bengal Coast and variable with calms elsewhere. The temperature has risen in Burma and has fallen or been steady in other provinces. The mean temperature exceeds the normal average except in Burma and the Peninsula. The abnormal excess is very large over the south Gangetic Plain. Rain has fallen on and near North-West Himalayas. Sialkote has received nearly two, and Roorkee, Sirsa, Massoorie, Chakrata and Simla about half an inch. The pressure remains very unsteady in North-West India and further showers are probable.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 25th February 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches	30·017
Temperature of the Air	degrees	77·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer		70·9
Dew Point		67·8
Relative humidity of Air		·728
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)		5·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	degrees	82·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		72·1
General Directions of wind*		WNW, ENE, W, WNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	241

* From midnight to midnight.

THE Judicial Branch of the Punjab Commission will have quite a run of promotion this year. Mr. T. Troward, Division Judge, 1st grade (Rs. 2,500), retires on the 1st March, and Colonel C. H. T. Marshall, of the same grade, goes three weeks later. Thus two of the three first grade appointments become available. Mr. G. W. Rivaz of the 2nd grade Rs. 2,250), being on furlough till March 1897, the promotion will, no doubt, go to Mr. G L Smith and Khan Muhammad Hayat Khan, C.S.I., the next in seniority. Then, it is not at all unlikely that Mr. A. Christie of this grade will leave India for good during the summer, in which case three of the Divisional Judges of the 3rd grade (Rs. 1,800) will move up to the 2nd. This again means that three District Judges of the 1st grade (Rs. 1,500) will receive promotion to the Divisional Bench, and, to judge from seniority, one of these will be a native, Surdar Gurdial Singh, who is already officiating on the Ferozepore Bench. In this case two of the thirteen Divisional Judges will be natives.

DON'T BE CARELESS ABOUT "SLIGHT COLD OR COUGH!"—Munk's Pulmonicon is a sure cure for troublesome hacking, dry or humid cough, cold, bronchitis, and other Pulmonary diseases. Acts as a charm in relieving congested mucous membrane of the throat and wind pipe. As 12, of MADON, SONS and Co.

Fe[illegible]
26 [illegible]
Fu[illegible]

The steame[illegible] clearances yeste[illegible]

The following ves[illegible]
Steamer Pachumb[illegible]
" Kapurthal[illegible]

CALC[illegible]

ARRIV[illegible]

Feb.
22 Onda s .... Allen ......[illegible]
Ethiopia s .... Mackinlay [illegible]

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 22.—Steamer Shahjehan, ship [illegible] Parvady.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Feb.
23 Dunera s .... London.

DEPARTURES.

22 Nevasa s .... Calcutta.
Braunfels s........ .... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 26.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of London s—1 butt whisky, Phillips and Co; 1½ qr-cask whisky, M Russie and Co.

City of Venice s—10 cases whisky, Phillips and Co.

City of Edinburgh s—125 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 144 cases whisky, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Oriental s—12 cases champagne, Croft, Mody and Co; 1 cask wine, B Smyth and Co.

Ras Elba s—5 cases medicine, M Veljee.

Carthage s—20 cases biscuits, M N E[illegible]; 1 qr-cask sherry wine, B Smyth and Co; [illegible] cases provision, &c, L Dewjee.

Shannon s—17 cases medicine, Karsondas Nathoo and Co; 12 bales papers, E Moosajee; 71 bales printing and writing papers, John Dickinson and Co; 5 cases wine, 50 cases ale, D Cowasji; 2 cases writing papers, M A M Shurufally; 307 cases provision etc., Army and Navy Co-operative Society: 32 casks ale, D Dadabhoy.

FROM HAMBURG.

Rheinfels s—23 cases glassware, F Jaffer; 7 cases medicine, Chugon Odhowjee; 4 hogsheads brandy, 2 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 9 cases lovender water, B Gopaljee and Co; 20 cases glassware, A H Rahimbhoy; 15 cases glassware, Hajee Sewjee; 15 cases glassware, M Curamsee, 10 cases glassware, N Janmahomed; 5 cases medicine, G Damoder and Co.; 4 cases writing paper, K A Hoosein.

Europa s—5 drums rectified spirit, B Cullianjee.

Bhopal s—25 cases beer, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 78 cases glassware, T Sumsoodin.

Shannon s—8 cases medicine, M Amersee and Co.

FROM BREMEN.

Shannon s—150 cases beer, J G Treffz and Sohn.

FROM ANTWERP.

Drachenfels s—120 cases brandy, E C Dalal.

Rheinfels s—51 cases beer, Nowrojee Ardeshir and Sons; 101 cases window glass, A C M Ebramjee; 111 cases window glass, H Allibhoy; 200 cases candles, A H Heptoolabhoy; 240 boxes candles, A Ahmedjee; 52 cases glassware, E Nanjee; 67 cases glassware, S Abdoolally.

Bhopal s—118 cases window glass, M Sumsoodin; 88 cases window glass, S Essoofally; 20 cases glassware, J Rahimtoola; 66 cases glass ware, C Nanjee and Co; 184 cases glassware, E Peer Mahomed; 17 cases glassware, F Jaffer; 12 cases wine, Croft Mody and Co; 11 cases paper M Essajee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—34 cases glassbeads, Narayen Ramchander and Co; 10 cases glassware, E Peer Mahomed and Co; 49 bales writing paper, M Essajee; 11 cases glass beads, E Kaderbhoy; 13 bales paper, E Mahomedally; 30 cases glassware, F Bharmull; 122 cases glassware, A H Rahimbhoy; 5 cases glassware, A Vulley and Co; 69 bales writing and printing paper, K A Hoosein; 50 bottles quick silver, V Canjee and Co; 17 cases paper, V Abdoolally; 15 cases soap, E Habib; 56 cases papers, S A S Dawood; 12 cases glassware, N Janmahomed; 74 bales paper, A H Hyderally; 101 bales paper, D R Umrigar; 56 bales paper, C Macdonald and Co.

FROM CHARENTE.

Chusan s—14 cases brandy, Phillips and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Shannon s—96 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ormidale s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 64 bales wool, Murlidhar Ramkaran; 500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

Kirby Hall s—20 cwts condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons.

FOR LONDON.

Shannon s—9 bales skins Muncherjee Framjee; 2 cwts wax Nanjeebhoy Meanee; 617 cwts myrabollams, Arjoon Khimjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Samoa s—2001 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales hemp, Isaac Wright and Co; 1,999 cwts rapeseed, John Fachiri; 328 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co; 1 pot rosa oil, Nansee Kharaz and Co.

Idar s—330 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 110 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 315 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Owen and Okell; 2,004 cwts linseed, The Bombay Co; 200 bales cotton, T G Young and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Strathness s—10,905 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 2,001 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Strathgyle s—4,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

Emir s—500 cwts buffalo horns, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Florida s—1,485 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri.

FOR VENICE.

Imperatrix s—100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR TRIEST.

Imperatrix s—165 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 17½ cwts nuxvomica, H E Hajee Allana.

FOR HONGKONG.

Peshawar s—58 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Peshawar s—201 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 292 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 191 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 10 bales twist, E J Abraham.

THERE is at least one French officer who shares the disgust with which the sight of an eye-glass used by a soldier inspires the Emperor of Germany. A lieutenant in a cavalry regiment was lately ordered by his colonel not to make use of this bauble again while in uniform. He had to submit, but he soon afterwards changed into another cavalry regiment in the same garrison. His new colonel had no prejudice against eye-glasses, consequently the lieutenant stuck the bit of glass again under his left eye-brow, and meeting his former colonel in the street looked at him through it. The superior officer was so incensed, that he ordered the lieutenant under arrest for two days. Then the other colonel protested and maintained that he alone had the right of deciding what was fit or unfit in the *tenue* of officers under his immediate command. The question was referred to the Brigadier-General, and by him to the Commander of the Army Corps, who in his turn has referred it to the Minister of War. Thus it has come to pass that M. Cavaignac, a civilian, has to decide on a point of discipline affecting which military men cannot agree. It is thought that M. Cavaignac will decide in favour of the lieutenant and his eye-glass.

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THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures, commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

THE London "Daily Chronicle" says:—There is not, and there never has been, a better Guide for any part of the world than that which Mr. J. M. Maclean, recently Member for Oldham, originally published at Bombay in 1875. It is now annually brought up to date under the care of his successor in the editorship and proprietorship of the "Bombay Gazette," Mr. Grattan Geary, and we never open its pages without admiration, for the masterly way in which it marshals the innumerable facts connected with the past and present of the great and increasingly beautiful city which proudly calls itself "first in India." Altogether, to anyone proceeding to or having business relations with India "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" is simply indispensable, while to the residents of one of the finest cities, situated on one of the very finest harbours of the whole empire, its value is beyond that of many rupees, of which it only costs five.

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FEB. 26.

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in Consols at
Loan of ¼ per
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The price of Bar
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cents per oz.; with demand
cent higher, at 4·87½ dollars.
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in Paris were still quoted at 103¼;
ge on London was a centime higher, at

al quantity of Wheat afloat for the United
m on Friday was 2,270,000 bales or 60,000
more than the estimate at the close of the
vious week.

A decline of 1-32d. per lb. took place in the spot price of Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 15-16d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 1-16d. lower in the nearest and most distant positions, and 3-64d. in the intermediate ones, the extreme quotations being 4 21-64d. for February deliveries, and 4½d. for June-July. The market closed quiet, all round, the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales inclusive of 300 East Indians. The day's Imports were 22,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm.

In New York there was but little change in the price of Cotton yesterday, ready Mid.-Uplands having remained at 7 7/8 cents per lb.; while Futures for May were two points higher, at 7·68 cents. The Receipts at the U.S. Ports were 18,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between this season's arrivals to date, and those in the two preceding years:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Tuesday's Receipts	18,000	29,000	13,000
Three days' do.	49,000	70,000	34,000
Since 1st Sept., 1895......	4,480,000	6,590,000	5,163,000

Cotton has been steady here to-day at previous rates, but business in both directions has been upon a small scale. Exporters have bought 150 bales of Bengal, at Rs. 161; and 300 Wurdha, at Rs. 178; while the Mills have taken 900 bales, made up of 400 Bengal, at Rs. 140-3; 300 Nuggur, at Rs. 178-80; and 200 Umreli Ginned, at Rs. 190 per candy.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Both these markets have remained steady in tone to-day with a small amount of business reported in the former, and a moderate amount in the latter, prices in both showing no alteration.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	8,949	bales.
Wheat	27,088	cwts.
Linseed......................	42,451	"
Rapeseed	1,460	"
Gingellyseed......................	9,822	"
Groundnuts	7,887	"
Castorseed	3,889	"
Rice	8,372	"

FREIGHTS remain quiet, and the demand for tonnage does not improve. At even 3d. to 6d. per ton lower, offers fail to attract buyers.

EXCHANGE opened steady this morning at 1s. 2 5-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2¾d. for three months' sight Credits; but re-sales coming early into the market, rates hardened, all round, Telegraphic having been reported as high, during the day, at 1s. 2 23-32d. Merchants' Bills were sold to a moderate extent at 1s. 2¾d. ready, and 1s. 2 21-32d. for May delivery, but at the close, quotations were firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	......1s. 2 11-16d.		per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	........1s. 2 21-32 to 11-16d.		"
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 2 11-16d.		"
Credits 3	do.	...1s. 2 25-32d.	"
Francs 3	do.	...1·55¾	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The tone of this market has been quiet to-day, but at a further advance in rates, 107 3-8, 107 3-8, and 107 ¾ having been quoted in the three positions respectively; but at closing 1-16 per cent. higher was named.

SHARES.—This market has been closed to-day for the Holi holidays.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 18th February, compared with the Statement of 11th February, 1896:—

LIABILITIES.	February 11. Rs.	A.	P.	February 18. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	68,50,000	0	0	68,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.........	1,92,79,059	4	0	1,94,79,049	9	6
Other Deposits, &c.........	5,77,01,120	5	0	5,48,98,213	14	4
Bank Post Bills, &c.........	2,13,510	12	0	4,19,478	1	7
Sundries	20,76,981	1	9	21,45,755	12	7
Rs.	10,61,20,671	6	9	10,37,92,497	6	0
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities —	39,11,130	0	0	37,61,250	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	41,93,002	2	0	43,42,662	2	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities....	1,75,80,862	4	3	1,84,49,012	4	2
Credits do do.	1,36,40,426	9	8	1,48,67,510	10	11
Bills Discounted, &c. ———	2,88,16,204	3	9	2,93,56,650	0	11
Balances with other Banks	6,63,425	8	4	5,58,042	6	11
Bullion ————————	772	12	5	772	12	5
Dead Stock ———————	13,01,921	5	2	13,02,619	13	8
Stamps ————————	9,312	11	0	10,001	10	0
Sundries ————————	15,70,051	2	10	15,41,283	10	1
Cash, &c., at Head Office—	1,20,55,902	6	2	1,28,67,324	1	4
Do. at Branches —	2,23,77,660	5	2	1,67,35,367	13	7
Rs.	10,61,20,671	6	9	10,37,92,497	6	0

The following is the Banks Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to February 18, 1896:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office———	6,86,030	Inc.
Do. at Branches————	4,86,039	Dec.
Other Deposits———————————	28,02,907	do.
Post Bills ———————————	2,05,968	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	220	Dec.
Loans	8,68,150	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	12,27,084	do.
Mercantile Bills	5,40,446	do.
Cash at Head Office........................	8,11,422	do.
Do. at Branches ———————————	56,42,293	Dec

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 15th February 1896.)

Description.	1896.	1895.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	—	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	41,376	37,771	3,605	...	15,361	...
Goods ———	55,505	65,831	...	10,326	...	47,229
Other earnings	3,598	3,207	391	...	6,989	...
Total for week	1,00,479	1,06,809	...	6,330	...	...
Aggregate...	7,33,783	7,58,732	...	...	...	24,949

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 22nd February, [illegible]:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ...	1,90,512	7,00,233	5,554	8,96,329
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490 Miles...	...	...	...	8,18,181

Increase ....Rs. 78,148

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th February 1896, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1 4,000	2,37,000	4,000	3,55,000
Or per mile of Railway	247	514	9	770
For previous 5 weeks of half-year.	4,88,000	10,41,000	18,000	15,47,000
Total for weeks ...	6,02,000	12,78,000	22,000	19,02,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,08,208	2,63,677	1,741	3,73,626
Per mile of Ry do.	234	572	4	810
Total to corresponding date do.	5,84,203	13,23,391	17,450	19,25,044

Decrease for the week.......................... Rs. 18,626
Ditto to date .... " 5,044

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FRASER—February 5, at Nagpur, C P, the wife of A H L Fraser, I C S, of a son.

MILLARD—February 22, at Lahore, the wife of F T Millard, A L O W, 9, Empress Road, of a son.

POTTER—February 2, at Simla, the wife of Clemons D Potter Survey of India, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CURTIS—OPPENHEIM—February 19, at Cawnpore, by the Rev C G Conklin, James Hennessy Curtis, of Allahabad, to Henrietta (Hennie), daughter of S Oppenheim, Esq, of Cawnpore.

DEATHS.

BOILEAU—February 19, at Sea, Henry Boileau Colonel, Indian Staff Corps, and late Deputy Commissioner of Singbhoom, aged 50.

BRONKHURST—February 17, at Lucknow, Henrietta, beloved child of Mr A J Bronkhurst, Military Works, aged 18 months.

CAMPBELL—February 12, at Dehra Doon, after a long and painful illness, Mrs Margaret Campbell, in her 67th year.

MACDONALD—February 22, at Titaghur Jute Works, Titaghur, David Macdonald, Preparing Overseer, of Pneumonia, aged 44 years.

VERNEDE—February 20, at Coonoor, Mina E A Vernede, eldest daughter of the late C W Vernede, Esq, Judge of the High Court of Travancore.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1896.

THE Secretariat being the only building suitable in Bombay, pending the erection of the projected Public Hall, for our annual Art Exhibition, the Provincial Legislative Council had, yesterday, to leave its own Chamber and find shelter in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall. The proceedings were of an eminently business-like character, and a good deal of work was disposed of during the hour and a-half that the Council sat. Less time was occupied in answering the questions than might have been supposed by anyone who had seen on the printed agenda the number and length of the enquiries made by Mr. Setalvad, who fully sustained his reputation for thirst for information. But the replies were by no means of proportionate length. In regard to several of the matters on which he sought enlightenment, the honourable member was told that the matters referred to were under enquiry. The subject of the fees paid to the Clerk of the Insolvency Court is kept to the front by Mr. Setalvad at each meeting of the Council with a persistency worthy to rank with that of the widow, who, by continual coming, obtained what she asked from the unjust judge. In three questions on educational topics, the honourable member repeated the method which Lord Harris objected to at the last Council meeting over which he presided—that of quoting at length old Government resolutions, approving of certain lines of policy, and asking how it is they have not been carried out. It is one thing to have placed on record official approval of suggested changes—it is quite another to have these pious opinions put into practice, and if Mr. Setalvad continues this method of questioning, he will never be at a loss to find ample material for any number of interrogations. Mr. Mehta's enquiry as to the amount spent by Government on the erection of schoolhouses for primary education has an important bearing on the question of how the funds are to be obtained for building schools in Bombay, and the figures he elicited will be read with interest. The answers given to questions handed in by the Chief (senior) of Kuranwad and Mr. Tilak, showed pretty clearly that it is quite hopeless for those who object to the provisions of the new Provincial Service Rules—and these objections are widespread—to expect any modifications therein, at least until the rules have been tried and found wanting.

It had been anticipated that a good deal of discussion would arise in regard to the proposal to take from the Karachi Municipality a part at least of its privileges in the matter of representation on the Board of the Port Trust. The Municipality had sent in a strong protest against this disfranchisement, for which, as we have said from the first, no adequate ground existed. Mr. Mehta had given notice of an amendment to retain the representation as it now stands, and a most animated debate would have arisen thereon had not the Council been saved from further controversy by the withdrawal of the Bill. Mr. Nugent explained that this step was proposed not on account of the differences of opinion that have been expressed on this point, but because at the eleventh hour proposals have come in from Sind to amend sections of the original Act, to which no reference is made in the Bill, and proposals to add entirely new sections on subjects not referred to in either the Act or the Bill. In other words, it has been proposed to add entirely new matter dealing with subjects concerning which Government in the responsible Departments have had no opportunity to make full enquiry and to arrive at a definite conclusion. Government had no desire to rush this legislation through without considering these suggestions, and, therefore, they asked and obtained leave of the Council to withdraw the Bill, on the understanding that a new measure incorporating such of them as were feasible would be drafted in due course. Mr. Mehta agreed with Mr. Nugent in the opinion that this plan was preferable to the only alternative of passing the Bill as it stood. But that would have meant bringing in another amending Act at a subsequent date—a method which, as the Revenue Member of Council remarked, would only lead to needless trouble and confusion. It is to be hoped that when the new Bill is introduced, it will not reproduce the proposal to deprive the Karachi Municipality of the right of representation on the Board of the Trust granted to it nine years ago. The other Bill dealt with, yesterday, was that introduced by Mr. Birdwood for amending the Bombay Boiler Explosion Act of 1891, in regard to certain sections which have been found inconvenient in working. The revision of the rules for the conduct of the business of the Council was then proceeded with, and was chiefly remarkable for readiness with which the honourable members withdrew amendments when the practical difficulties in the way of their acceptance were pointed out by Mr. Birdwood. Mr. Khare was somewhat unhappy in selecting the rules of the University Senate to illustrate the desirability of one or two of his amendments, for, as Mr. Mehta pointed out, those rules have been found most complicated, and inconvenient in practical working.

LOOKING to the results of the recent Empire of India Exhibition and the success of the Indian Fine Art and Loan collection, the Society for the Encouragement and Preservation of Indian Art has propounded a scheme for the establishment of a series of exhibitions in London. The first of the series is to be held this year at the Albert Hall, "for the benefit of Indian Art and Artists," and is to be styled "The Indian Arts and Industries Exhibition." In a circular to hand this mail Mrs. Pheroze Thomas, the honorary secretary of the S. E. P. I. A., explains the scheme and its objects at length. The experience gained by the Society during the last five years, she says, convinces it that the time has come in which the Society shall make a decision as to what lasting practical benefit it can confer upon, and how it can materially aid, the Indian artisan. It might have been as well had the promoters considered this point when the formation of the Society was resolved upon, as that ought surely to be the main object of the Society. This, however, by the way. The Society is now persuaded that its activity must be real. It has found that at the various exhibitions it has initiated or in which it has taken part, articles of Indian manufacture, when of good design and good workmanship, are readily bought at remunerative prices by the English public. This being so, all that is necesary, thinks Mrs. Thomas—and doubtless all the members of the Society agree with her—is, that the masses and classes should have a knowledge of the existence and excellence of good Indian art work, in order that a trade might be established, advantageous alike to vendor and purchaser. The Society certainly has encouraging facts and figures to go upon. It appears that a sum of no less than £75,000 was realised for Indian traders at the recent exhibition at Earl's Court, and this may be done again. The Committee does not wish to enter the lists with trading companies or to enmesh itself in commerce and its consequent responsibilities. But they sincerely and undoubtedly consider that there is a great opening at the present time for bringing to the notice of English lovers of the artistic, specimens of genuine Indian art, and it is in order to hold out a helping hand to Indian art workmen and to encourage them in the execution of their handicrafts that this system of exhibitions year by year is deemed desirable. In order to carry out this scheme the Executive Committee of the S. E. P. I. A. passed a resolution inviting artisans and Indian firms employing good artisans in India to co-operate with the Society and to send carefully selected goods for exhibition and sale. In putting forward the scheme the Executive Committee wishes it to be clearly understood that it is in no spirit of rivalry, having severed active connexion with the Earl's Court Exhibition, that the Committee are at this moment formulating it. The idea this year can only be worked out in a limited sense, as the time is so short. It is, however, the intention of the honorary secretary, on behalf of Indian artisans who send their goods this season, to rent a space at the Exhibition, where, on stalls well displayed, these goods may find purchasers, or they may negotiate for the terms offered by the directors in their prospectuses of the "Empire of India and Ceylon Exhibition." The terms offered are a certain space allotted to any trader or traders, who shall return 15 per cent. on the gross sales.

THE Bombay Port Trust Budget estimates for the year 1896-97 were adopted at a meeting held on Tuesday last. As we stated yesterday, a total expenditure of seven and a-half lakhs is contemplated in the provision of new works and works in progress for the improvement of the Port and the increase of its facilities for trade. The sum to be advanced by Government on account of the Victoria Dock is a lakh and a-half, the undrawn balance of the originally sanctioned loan of ninety-six lakhs being now two lakhs and a-half. A new loan of ten and a-quarter lakhs has been sanctioned, and debentures for that amount, having a currency of thirty years and bearing interest at four per cent., will shortly be issued. In connection with their tables of figures the Port Trust issue an explanation of the provision under each section showing how the revenue is to be expended. At the Prince's Dock various improvements are to be carried out. Additional wharfage space is to be covered with sheds for the protection of cargo from the effects of the weather, an improvement which will be much appreciated by shippers and merchants. At the Victoria Dock entrance the South Channel is to be deepened, and that this work may be expedited a rock drilling apparatus is to be purchased. In addition to this improvements are to be made to the passenger wharf at Mody Bunder, where the accommodation is now not only restricted in area, but devoid of covered shelter, water or sufficient conveniences. Sheds are to be built, the area of the wharf enlarged, the slipway to be filled, besides arrangements for lighting, water and sanitation. The Mody basin between Coompta and Mangalore streets is to be filled in. This is an uncompleted part of the Mody Bay scheme. Carrying out this will doubtless prove a profitable speculation, since it will provide building land in close proximity to the Fort, the market and harbour frontage—a desideratum which will be greatly appreciated. As it now exists the basin is offensive at low water, and admittedly a source of nuisance to the neighbourhood. It is at present used as a "hard" by native craft, but these vessels are to be accommodated elsewhere. By carrying this scheme into effect valuable building land to the extent of close upon four thousand square yards will be secured. But a still greater reclamation of land is to be undertaken near the Jackeria Bunder. An area of thirty-eight thousand square yards is to be reclaimed. It is now described as a swampy foreshore, but it is hoped by the Port Trust that it will soon be eligible for building and storage purposes at a cost of practically a lakh and a-half. Roads are to be constructed, and it is not anticipated there will be much difficulty in finding for it a market. The estimates of the Port Trust are indicative of the maintenance of the same go-ahead policy which has guided the Conservators of the Port since the Trust was incorporated. Whatever other ports may do, no matter how keenly they strive to compete, they have little chance of success while the Bombay Port Trust continues its characteristic activity. There are many other improvements possible, and these, we are sure, will be taken in hand as promptly as opportunity offers.

FULLER information to hand in regard to the opening of the West River to trade by the Chinese Government shows that the Tsungli Yamen are quite willing that this should be done, as desired by Lord Salisbury. But they propose in return that the British Minister shall abandon his claim on them for their concession of the two districts of Kiang Hung to the French, in breach of their convention with us under which the State was given to them. On this latter point, it is stated that M. Gerard, the French Minister in Pekin, coerced the Chinese into ceding these districts by the threat that if they did not do so the Japanese would be allowed to retain possession of the Liaotung Peninsula. It is believed that the British Government will assent to this proposition, and will withdraw the demand for a rectification of the frontier line between Burma and China as laid down by the Convention of 1894. Opinion is divided as to the desirability of agreeing to the Chinese demand, but there seems to be a growing feeling at home that since our Siam Convention with France, under which we give up all rights and claims on the east bank of the Mekong and actually cede Mongsin to France, it would be illogical and absurd to make a great to-do and force China to pay heavily because she has ceded territory to France in a region from which we have wholly withdrawn. To be sure, there has been a breach of faith by China—in regard to which she pleads helplessness,—but as things have turned out, this has done us no injury, for we now have no interests to the east of the Mekong. On the other hand it is to be remembered that our past dealings with China have shown that magnanimity in regard to territorial claims is likely to be regarded by the ignorant and cunning men who compose the Tsungli Yamen for a sign of weakness. It is a great mistake to apply to the effete and corrupt Government of China the ordinary methods of international diplomacy.

CONTROVERSY between bimetallists and monometallists continues to be very keen in Great Britain. In the latest pamphlet issued by the Gold Standard Defence Association Lord Playfair again advances the familiar argument with reference to the fall of prices that it is not gold that has "appreciated" but "other things that have fallen." He quotes figures showing that at least up to 1893 silver as well as gold had slightly appreciated in terms of wheat; the inference from which is, of course, that the fault was in the wheat. But the quantitative theory of money really does not mean that there can be no variation of values between commodities themselves. The fact that silver appreciated in terms of wheat merely implies that there would probably have been some gentle fall of prices even if the quantity of international money had not been diminished by the discarding of silver, though not such a fall as that which, as Lord Playfair admits, has excited "anxiety and surprise." The same fact also suggests that were silver to be restored to its function as money there would be no severe inflation of prices, and business would be worked on normal lines.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia, with the English mails of the 14 instant, left Aden at 9 a.m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay, at 10 a.m., on Sunday next. Passengers will land at the Ballard Pier.

WE understand that the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine, takes furlough at an early date. Mr. Hosking Judicial Commissioner in Burma, will be appointed in his place.

THE Indian Troop Service Transport Dilwara, left Suez, on the 25th instant, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay on the 5th March.

DURING the last quarter of 1895, no less than 144 new properties were assessed to the Municipal rates, and the assessment of 172 old properties were increased while those of 181 were reduced. The Queen's Statue which was formerly entered [illegible] ernment property is now entered as Corpor[illegible] perty, and it has ceased to be assessed t[illegible] The net rise in the gross assessmen[illegible] standing a very heavy decrease in the [illegible] ernment buildings in A Ward was Rs[illegible] the quarter. The increase in the amo[illegible] obtainable is Rs. 2,790 for general tax, R[illegible] water tax, and Rs. 782 for halalkhor tax.

As there must be a good many bankers in India, who learned their profession in the Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh, they will, no doubt, be interested to learn that on Sunday, the 19th January last, Mr. Wenley, the respected Manager of the Bank of Scotland, completed fifty years of service. We hear that a movement is on foot amongst the Bank staff, which is being taken up with great spirit, to present him with his portrait in oils, by Sir George Reid, P.R.A., as a mark of the esteem in which he is held by the employees of the Bank.

AT a meeting of the Standing Committee held last evening, the Acting Municipal Commissioner presented a letter from Mr. Tomlinson, the Municipal Water Engineer, who tendered his resignation, and asked for his case to be considered as a special one, and some gratuity as the Corporation might think just and proper might be given him by the Corporation. Mr. Tomlinson claimed gratuity on the ground that by resigning he forfeited the furlough due to him and a life pension to which he would be entitled after only five years' longer service. Mr. Snow in forwarding the letter stated that Mr. Tomlinson's excellent, energetic, and conscientious service for ten years to the Municipality rendered him deserving of the gratuity aked for, and he trusted the Corporation would take same view of the case. The letter was forwarded to the Corporation.

H. H. THE MAHARAJAH OF KAPURTHULA has presented a sum of Rs. 200 towards the funds of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution. In forwarding the donation, his Highness expresses himself highly pleased with the work done by the institution, and cordially wishes Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, the president, every success in his efforts to make it self-supporting.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 15th February was 342, against 343 and 350 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 54. There were 32 deaths from cholera, against 37 and 20 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 24. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week, against nil the previous week. There was one death from tetanus, against 3 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 163 and 32 respectively, against 150 and 24 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 38·2 per mille per annum, against 38·1 the mean of the last five years.

WE hear that the 21st Hussars Polo team, which in the form they showed last year at Jodpore and Umballa, should have been well in the running for this year's inter-regimental polo tournament are not now playing in anything like their old form. It must be admitted that they have had very bad luck, never having been able to get the team together for the last nine months. Three of them have had bad falls and two of them—Captain Kenna, and Mr. Pirie—are still *hors de combat*.

AT a special meeting on Friday evening the Senate of the Punjab University rejected a proposal made by Mr. Allnutt and six other Fellows of the University for the establishment of law classes in connection with St. Stephen's Mission College, Delhi.

MR. T. TROWARD and Colonel C. H. T. Marshall, Divisional Judges, 1st grade of the Punjab, retire next month. Mr. G. W. Rivaz, 2nd grade, being on furlough till March 1897, the promotion will doubtless go to Mr. G. L. Smith and Hazat Khan, next in seniority. Mr. A. Christie of the same grade will probably retire during the summer.

THE E. I. Railway Earnings for week ending 15th Feb. were Rs. 12,14,440. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 11,57,974. Increase, Rs. 56,466. From 1st Jan., 1896, to 15th Feb., 1896, Rs. 76,35,975. From 1st Jan., 1895 to 15th Feb., 1895, Rs. 72,24,630. Increase, Rs. 4,11,345. Miles open week ending 15th Feb., 1896, 1698·79. Corresponding week last year, 1,667·93. Increase, 30·86. Per mile open week ending 15th Feb., 1896, Rs. 715. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 694. Increase, Rs. 21.

A CONTEMPORARY is premature in its statement regarding a scheme for improving the Duars' roads. The simple fact is that Sir Alexander Mackenzie has ordered the Chief Engineer to prepare a complete road programme for opening out the Duars, and hopes to be able to set apart funds for carrying this into effect from time to time. In the Central Provinces, we understand, His Honor found the great advantage of working on a settled and carefully considered programme of work, instead of taking up individual projects as they came up, and this procedure will be introduced into Bengal.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SULTAN AND EGYPT.

LONDON, FEB. 26.

The *Times'* correspondent at Constantinople telegraphs that, in reply to the Sultan's invitation to regularize the situation in Egypt, Lord Salisbury has stated that the suggestions of the Turkish Ambassador are too vague. The Sultan has, therefore, appointed a Commission to formulate concrete proposals.

The French press eagerly discuss the question and urge a Franco-English understanding to effect a settlement based upon the British evacuation of Egypt.

REPORTED PLOT ON THE SULTAN'S LIFE.

Many arrests have been made at Constantinople, it is reported, in connection with a plot on the life of the Sultan.

THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

PARIS, FEB. 25.

The Chamber of Deputies have elected a Committee, who are wholly adverse to the Income Tax Bill framed by the Cabinet.

THE TRIAL OF DR. JAMESON.

LONDON, FEB. 26.

Dr. Jameson and his officers were secretly landed at Purfleet, yesterday, and conveyed by a circuitous route to Bow Street Police Station, where they were charged with undertaking a military expedition against a friendly State.

They were admitted to bail in the sum of two thousand pounds each.

The case has been adjourned for a fortnight.

Sir John Bridge sternly rebuked the cheering which occurred in court when the prisoners entered, which, he said, would bring England into contempt.

He emphasized the extreme gravity of the case, and warned the prisoners to be discreet in their behaviour during the adjournment of the case.

The Law Officers of the Crown will prosecute.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, FEB. 26.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Caledonia, with the English mails of the 14th instant, left here, for Bombay, at 9 a.m., to-day.

THE MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 26.

The Merchant Shipping Bill will, in all probability, be disposed of during the Simla season. The opinions of the chief bodies consulted are now in the hands of the Government, and it is unlikely the Bill will be again postponed until the Calcutta season 1896-97.

TRADE RETURNS.

The Trade Returns for the four months ending 1st February are very satisfactory, and show an increase of two lakhs on the corresponding period of last year.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

General Morton, Adjutant-General, will accompany his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on tour.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

HYDERABAD, FEB. 26.

The Resident left for Bombay, and a short tour in the Berars, on Monday morning.

The Nizam had intended to return to the city the same afternoon, but owing to the death of his youngest son, he is detained for a few days at Moul Ali, a suburb some miles from the city, where he has been residing for some weeks past. His Highness, who is in excellent health and spirits, is expected to return to Hyderabad very shortly.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, FEB. 25.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Elektra, from Bombay, arrived this morning.

FEB. 26.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Gisela, from Kobe, left for Bombay, this morning.

The mail steamer Masselia, from Australia, arrived.

SINGAPORE, FEB. 26.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Brindisi, arrived here yesterday.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rohilla, left here, for Bombay, to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3⅜

The Manchester market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	109 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	119⅝
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	65 3-8
Bar Silver	31 5-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

FEBRUARY 26.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran perfect. Via Turkey, perfect Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius, Saturday 29th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 26th February, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	...	...	..	..	...
Teheran	26	2	19 p.m.	...	7
Suez	26	3	0 p.m.	...	5

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of 26th February, 1896.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	56	..	1
" Karachi	..	11	..	1
" Madras	...	19	..	3

MOTOR CARRIAGES: A SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was very pleased to read in your to-day's issue an account of the motor carriages imported by Messrs. John Carr and Co., and would suggest that these gentlemen start a small limited company for plying these carriages for hire in the streets of our city. A small number can be imported at first, and gradually increased according to requirements. A few short years ago some enterprising individual placed on the streets of Colombo three rickshaws to ply for hire—now there are more than a thousand of them in Colombo, doing a wonderfully good trade. Why should not the same success attend the motor carriage?—Yours, &c.,

Feb. 26. "BURGHER."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 7.

THE passing of the bills for revising the incidence of the Indian cotton duties has attracted very little attention here, and such comments as have been elicited have all been on the pro-Lancashire side. The most noteworthy remarks on the subject were made by Mr. W. H. Holland the President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce at the annual meeting held on Tuesday. After remarking that the goal to be reached was the entire repeal of the duties, he said there was this great advantage in the new proposals—that the Customs duty and the Excise duty moved on parallel lines. Members did not need to be told that the imposition of Customs duty alone would favour the Indian producer, and the imposition of an Excise duty alone would favour the Lancashire producer. But when they were made of absolutely equal amounts then neither side was being favoured at the expense of the other. It seemed to him that Lancashire by this arrangement got practically what it had so repeatedly demanded during the last few years, namely, a fair field and no favour. It was true the new proposals did not eliminate Protection altogether, but confined the protection to the production of the hand-looms in India. If a small, and, they trusted, a temporary measure of protection should be unavoidable in that particular case he did not think the power loom weavers in India or Lancashire need show any grudging spirit. The advantages of steam over hand production far exceeded the difference of three and-a-half per cent. The Conservative member for Stockport, Mr. G. Whiteley, M.P., spoke in a similar strain, at a meeting of the Textile Trades Federation and said some strong things anent the Bombay millowners. He asserted that every argument that the Cheshire and Lancashire members had used in the House of Commons and out of it in regard to the Indian import duties had been proved up to the hilt. For himself he had always tried to achieve two objects. First of all, to abolish the dividing line of 20's as constituted by the late Government and the Indian Ministry under them; and in the second place to secure for British manufactures and Indian manufactures absolute equality and identity of treatment. He believed that these two things had been achieved by Sir James Westland's new bill. He had no hesitation in saying that until the time came when the duties would be entirely abolished owing to an improvement in the finances of India the present re-arrangement of the duties was entirely satisfactory to him. He went on to observe that the new arrangement of the duties might be regarded almost as a judgment on the Bombay millowners. The imposition of the duties in the first instance was largely due to their instigation. Five per cent., they told the Government, was a trifle light as air when it was to be imposed upon Lancashire manufactures; but now, when they were themselves called upon to pay, they were crying out lustily. It was they, and not the Lancashire manufacturers, who were complaining of the terms of the re-arrangement. But as matter of fact they had less reason for complaint than we had, for under the new arrangement only 9 per cent. of our goods would enter India untaxed, while half the total produce of the Indian mills would go absolutely untaxed. It was asserted that the fact that only cotton goods were to be taxed, and not yarn, would in some measure stimulate the hand-loom manufactures of India. He was rather doubtful about it, but he thought it would be a good thing for India if it turned out to be the case. The Bombay millowners, it seemed to him, were now showing themselves in their true colours, and they did not appear to advantage in them. On the other hand, the Lancashire manufacturers were in no degree animated by feelings opposed to the interests of India. While Mr. Whiteley has taken advantage of the occasion to throw mud at the Bombay millowners, Mr. Gordon Hewart, the editor of *India*, has gleefully seized upon it to discant before a Lancashire audience regarding the extravagance which in his opinion characterize the administration of India. He made a laboured attempt to show that in all considerations of Indian affairs it was essential that a clear line should be drawn between Indian opinion on the one side and Anglo-Indian opinion on the other—between the opinions of the people of India themselves and the opinions of the British officers who were governing India and were salaried by the people of that country." He forgot that in this instance the drawing of such a distinction was particularly out of place, since Anglo-Indian and native opinion has been entirely unanimous throughout on the subject of the cotton duties. Anothher voice raised on this question has been that of Tahl Ram, a Zamindar of the Punjab, who in a letter to the *Times* points out that the re-arrangement which will impose a duty of 3½ per cent. on the coarse cloth worn by the masses will cause very great discontent among the masses in India,—a discontent that will be a greater political danger to the Indian Empire than the agitation of the congressionists.

The hardening tendency in the value of tea which has been noticed for the past fortnight still continues. At the auctions held this week a good demand has prevailed and competition has been brisk for all grades. The firmer tone of the market is attributed to a rumour that the supplies from India are likely to be less than was expected at one time. The total exported from Calcutta to the United Kingdom was 111,330,000lb. to the middle of January, while Ceylon advices give 3,850,000lb. for the first half of January, and the estimated total for the whole month is 7,500,000lb. The consumption of teas in the United Kingdom continues to grow, as the duty payments since the commencement of the season show an increase in the clearances of 6,500,000lb. Comparing present prices with those current twelve months ago, there is room for improvement, as the average price obtained last week for Indian was 9½d. per pound, against 10d. in the corresponding week of January, 1895, and Ceylon 8¾d. per pound, against 9¼d. last year.

Samples of textile manufactures collected in Northern Siam by Mr. J. S. Black, British Acting Vice-Consul at Bangkok, are now being exhibited at the various Chambers of Commerce. The collection, though small, presents a varied and interesting illustration of the cotton in rotation and silk clothing worn by the people in the valleys of the Mekong and the Menam. In each case the price and description of the specimen is attached, as well as a statement of the locatity where it was purchased. The garments consist of skirts, jackets, and shawls. Portions of the fabrics used are of European, in some cases probably of Swiss, manufacture, but for the most part the weaving is native, although the cotton yarn may be imported, perhaps, from India. Samples of native cotton slubbing or roving, and of yarn, are in the collection, and these seem to be produced from Chinese or Siamese cotton, the staple being extremely short.

For some time past the opinion has been gaining ground that the United States bond issue would be over-subscribed, but hardly anyone was prepared for the achievement of so great a success as the new borrowing has evidently been. Judging by past experience, the loan should have been a failure as on previous occasions. When the public have been invited to subscribe they have failed to respond, and the banks have had to come to the assistance of the Government. The present offer, however, of 100 million dollars has been subscribed for more than five and a-half times over. The price of tenders sent in ranged from par to 119dols. Notwithstanding the announcement that the Morgan syndicate had been dissolved, it is asserted that a syndicate including Messrs. Morgan, Messrs. Harvey, Fisk, and son, and the Deutsche Bank, bid for the whole amount at 110·6878, at which price the interest yielded is under 3¼ per cent. Mr. Morgan expects to get about half the issue New York alone bid for twice the entire loan, while foreign bankers applied for nearly the whole issue. Mr. Carlisle says it will probably be three or four days before the bids are verified, scheduled, and classified, but his impression is that it will be necessary to accept some at a rate slightly lower than 111. The action of President Cleveland therefore in deciding on a popular loan has been fully justified. The unqualified success of the United States loan cannot fail to have a favourable influence, not only in the United States itself, but abroad also. Of course it is still recognised [illegible] it does not mean a permanent improvement in th[illegible] finances of the country. This can only be effected by sound currency legislation, but it will serve to replenish the rapidly diminishing stock of gold in the Treasury, while the fact that so many applicants will be disappointed, and that there is such an immense amount available in case of necessity, is bound to have a reassuring effect. For some while past public confidence in the credit of the United States has been shaken by the continued outflow of gold, and the fear that the Government would find difficulty in the absence of any specific declaration that the bonds would be "gold" bonds in obtaining the much needed funds, but it is now known that large amounts are ready to come forward, and the fluctuations in the reserve will in consequence cause less anxiety than they have hitherto done.

It is well known that one reason of the reduced American cotton crop of this season is the fact that the farmers of the Southern States of the Union put a large proportion of their land under grain, with a view to supplying their own requirements. From an article in the New Orleans "Picayune" it appears that the South produced an unusually heavy maize crop last year, in fact more than was required for home consumption. This large production in a section of the United States which had hitherto been dependent on the Western States for a large portion of its grain requirements had an important influence on the demand for the Western crop and the prices, the Western farmers being obliged to look abroad for a market for their grain hitherto supplied to the Southern States, and a material reduction in price was the consequence, so low a price as 20 cents having recently been accepted on the farms. Notwithstanding the large exports, the West is still liberally supplied with maize, and the people of Kansas, believing that present prices are merely temporary, are refusing to sell and are storing the grain on the farms and at interior centres in expectation of a material improvement in prices at a later period. The South formerly paid to the West a large proportion of the money earned by the sale of cotton for supplies of grain and meats. This tax upon cotton is said to have amounted to very many millions of dollars. The extent of the Southern maize surplus over and above local consumption will probably be much the largest on record. New Orleans has already exported heavily. The New Orleans paper argues that this success of the South in the production of grain will encourage farmers there to continue to grow sufficient for their own requirements and to feed hogs, and may result in the development of a large Southern provision trade.

The last information to hand with regard to the financial necessities of the Turkish Government supports the previous latest news to the effect that a loan is likely to be arranged with the Ottoman Bank. It is now definitely stated that the scheme recently put forward for a loan through German bankers has failed, and it is expected that an Irade will be issued immediately sanctioning in principle the conclusion of a loan of three million pounds Turkish with the financial group headed by the Ottoman Bank. This would give the Porte about a million in cash, besides settling different accounts with the Ottoman Bank and repaying the Railway Junctions Loan, which amounts to about £T800,000. The new loan would be secured on the receipts from the Junctions Railway, the sheep tax in the provinces of Salonica and Aidin, and the tithes levied in Valona and Aidin, the administration of which it is proposed to confide to the Council of the Public Debt. The interest and sinking fund together would be equal to 5 per cent., and the issue price would be 85. The prospect of the conclusion of the loan is reported to have created a good impression.

The "Railway World" devotes considerale space to an article advocating the purchase by the State of the Irish railways. This policy, the writer explains, is advocated not from any feeling of antagonism to the railway companies as private undertakings, but rather by an earnest desire to vindicate the just claims of the multitude. He maintains that the existing Irish companies have done much to retard the growth of trade by the levying of such freight charges on home produce and manufactures as has given an impetus to foreign competition, to the prejudice and disadvantage of agriculturists and manufacturers. Whereas in England and Scotland the prevalence of lively competition between the companies checks in many cases the tendency to exact the highest rates which it is computed the traffic will bear, and thus promotes the growth of industries, this is not so in the sister country, where railway competition cannot be even said to exist. The Irish railways are admittedly monopolies, and the directorate, having practically a free hand, veritably govern the country pretty much to their own liking. The Government, who can borrow money on the most favourable terms, could (the writer says), raise the required capital at the present rate of Consols; in fact, there would be no difficulty in obtaining the money at 2¼ or 2½ per cent. An Act of Parliament would require to be passed compelling the holders of shares and stock in the Irish railways to sell on such equitable terms as Parliament might decide upon, but such terms would have to be definitely fixed, to avoid any possible expense or wasting of money in costly arbitration proceedings. A reasonable basis of purchase to all concerned would be to take the average yearly profits of the Irish railways for the past ten years, which works out £1,352,257, at 20 or 25 years' purchase, and allow over and above this, say, 15 per cent. for contemplated increase of profits in the future. Twenty-five years' purchase would amount to £33,806,425, and 15 per cent. added would bring the purchase price up to £38,877,388, which does not exceed the amount set apart by the last Conservative Administration towards the purchase of the Irish landlords' interests by the tenants under the Ashbourne Acts, and is actually less than one-third of the capital of the North-Western Railway.

The principal feature in this week's Bank of England return is the evidence afforded of the continued rapid collection of the revenue, upwards of a million and-a-quarter having been added to the Government balances at the Bank since the publication of the last return, besides which the Treasury has been able to pay off the balance of the amount borrowed on deficiency bills. These payments have naturally affected the market's supply of cash, which has been reduced to the extent of £1,321,000. The movement of coin and notes has been on a comparatively small scale, the receipts of gold from abroad and an inflow of coin from the country having lony added £281,000 to the coin and bullion item, and this has been neutralised to the extent of £162,875 by an expansion in the note circulation. The total reserve, therefore, at £39,946,764, has only been increased £118,535 for the week. The coin and bullion, however, now stands at upwards of 48¼ millions. A somewhat harder tendency has been observable in the rates charged for accommodation in the open market the last day or two, and yesterday the quotation for discounting three months' bankers' acceptances rose to 1 per cent., while ½ per cent. was the minimum price for short loans. Several incidents have tended to bring about this result. In the first place the revenue collections have been large, and during the next few weeks will continue to denude the market of its available supplies of cash, while next week an increased demand for money is expected when dividends fall due on several English railway companies, and in addition to which requirements in connexion with the Stock Exchange settlement will have to be provided for. Perhaps the most important factor, however, is the revival of expectation of large exports of gold from London to New York, for account of operators who have tendered for the new United States loan, it being understood that most of the Morgan subscriptions are English and German. The effect of withdrawals of gold would be greater just now than at other times, because of the gradual absorption of bankers' money by the revenue collections. No great advance in the value of money, however, is to be looked for.

IN commenting on the annual Report of the Madras Educational Department and Dr. Duncan's note on Technical Education, the *India Daily News* states that "in the matter of technical instruction Madras stands first in this country, and all that Dr. Duncan has to say on this matter will be read with interest. The system followed in Madras is one of instruction, supported by examination, and it has given excellent results."

B[illegible] Mr. [illegible] the Go[illegible] has lost [illegible] and Scien[illegible] deceased gen[illegible] suddenly taken [illegible] in the compound [illegible] in the day more acu[illegible] 9 o'clock in the evenin[illegible] this time Mr. Chambers [illegible] tion, and Dr. Boyd seeing [illegible] from an apoplectic seizure, [illegible] him to bed, and warned Mrs. [illegible] family to prepare for the worst. [illegible] Dr. Wade-Brown, and Dr. Barker[illegible] Surgeon, arrived. The three medica[illegible] consultation, but all efforts to save M[illegible] life proved unavailing, and he gradually [illegible] died, at 2 o'clock, yesterday (Wednesday) [illegible] The deceased, who leaves a widow and a s[illegible] daughter, was born, at Leeds, on the 30th of [illegible] 1834. He was educated at the public school [illegible] that city. Soon after leaving school, at the ag[illegible] of twenty-two, he was appointed to the staff of the Kew Observatory, where he remained for seven years. On the 6th October 1863 he joined the Indian Civil Service, and came to the Presidency on the 31st March, 1864. His first post in India was at Karachi as Assistant to the Director and Chief Superintendent and Electrician of the Persian Gulf Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department. Here he displayed conspicuous ability, and on the 31st August 1864 he was sent on special duty as a member of the Committee for inquiring into the state of Colaba Observatory. On the 1st January 1865 he returned to Karachi to his duties as Assistant Director of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, and on the 18th October in that year he was made temporary Superintendent of the Government Observatory at Colaba, which, after being the scene of the labour of his life, has unfortunately become the place of his death. The appointment was confirmed in January 1868. From October 1869 to January 1871 he was absent in Europe on medical certificate. Returning again he was for two years Superintendent of Time Communication for the Port Trust Board of Bombay. From the 15th April 1876 until the 9th April 1878 he was on furlough in Europe, and again visited the old country on a medical certificate from the 15th May 1883 until the 9th November 1884, and also obtained special leave from the 19th May to 10th November 1894. As an astronomer Mr. Chambers was known in every part of the civilised globe, his services in that branch of scientific research being recognised by the Council of the Royal Society, who made him a member of that distinguished body. For the past two or three years, Mr. Chambers, who was a man of a very retiring disposition, has been seen little in Bombay society. In addition to the devotion he paid to his work, he was a voluminous writer, and at the time of his death was engaged on a new book. In fact, he had refrained from applying for leave of absence, because, as he told his wife a few weeks before his death, all his data was here, and he could not write so well anywhere else. He was a prolific contributor to the Philosophical Transactions, his papers being clear in their style and displaying close observation and careful study of the subjects on which he wrote.

The following are some of Mr. Chambers' contributions to scientific literature:—The Nature of the Sun's Magnetic Action upon the Earth, Phil. Trans., 1863, pages 503—516. (II.) On the Solar Variations of Magnetic Declination at Bombay, Phil. Trans., 1869, pages 363—386. (III.) The Absolute Direction and Intensity of the Earth's Magnetic Forces at Bombay, Phil. Trans., 1872, pages 75—90. (IV.) The Normal Winds of Bombay, Appendix I. to Bombay Magnetical and Meteorological Observations. 1865-70, pages 199—212, Bombay, 1872. (V.) On the Lunar Variations of Magnetic Declination at Bombay, Appendix III. to Bombay Magnetical and Meteorological Observations, 1865-70, pages 235—242, Bombay, 1872. (VI.) Meteorology of the Bombay Presidency, 1 vol., 4to, pages 295, and one portfolio of 82 diagrams, &c., Eyre and Spottiswoode, London, 1878. (VII.) Notes on a Comparison of two Unifilar Magnetometers, and on Magnetic Induction as affecting observations of the Intensity of the Horizontal Magnetic Force, Appendix to Bombay Magnetical and Meteorological Observations, 1871-78, pages (53)—(60), Bombay, 1881. (VIII.) Sun-spots and Terrestrial Phenomena; (I.) On the Variation of the Daily Range of Atmospheric Temperature; (II.) On the Variation of the Daily Range of the Magnetic Declination of Bombay, Roy. Soc. Proc., pages 231—264. (IX.) Bombay Magnetical and Meteorological Observations, 1864 to 1882. Introduction and Compilation, 4 vols., 4to, Bombay, 1867 to 1883. (X.) Appendices to Bombay Magnetical and Meteorological Observations, 1879-82, 1 vol., 4to; (I.) History of the set of Magnetographs established at the Colaba Observatory, with a new theory of the Vertical Force Magnetometer, pages (1) to (83.) (II.) On the Solar and Lunar Variations of Magnetic Declination at Bombay in the years 1846 to 1872, pages (84) to (137). (III.) On the Solar and Lunar Variations of Horizontal Component of the Earth's Magnetic Force at Bombay in the years 1847 to 1872, pages (138) to (193). (IV.) The Solar Diurnal Variations of Declination, Horizontal Force, and Vertical Force at Bombay, as derived from the registrations of the Colaba Magnetographs, pages (194) to (235). (V.) Influence of Height above or below the ground level upon the Diurnal Variations of Declination and Horizontal Force, pages (236) to (244), Government Central Press, Bombay, 1883. The depreciation of the Rupee, pages 23, Lahore, 1880.

Although Mr. Chambers did not seek public honours, distinction was thrust upon him. In addition to being made a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1869, as previously mentioned, he was appointed a Fellow of the Bombay University in 1872, and a Member of the Syndicate of the Bombay University from 1877 to 1890.

The funeral, which took place last evening, was an unostentatious ceremony, and was attended only by members of the deceased gentleman's family and a few personal friends.

MILITARY NEWS.

The orders for Major A. Heathcote, Royal Engineers to proceed to India are cancelled.

SURGEON-MAJOR H. E. DEANE, Medical Staff, has been nominated for duty in the Madras Command.

MAJOR-GENERAL W. DALRYMPLE, Commanding Nerbudda District, has been granted eight months' leave out of India on private affairs.

MAJOR R. H. TWIGG, 12th Bengal Infantry, succeeds Captain Dillon as Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter-Master-General, Malakand Brigade.

LIEUTENANTS J. B. CORRY, F. B. Tillard, B. M. Maaprise, G. J. W. Smyth and E. W. S. Mahon, Royal Engineers, embark about the 11th proximo for duty in India.

SERGEANT J. D. MATHEW, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles, having passed the entrance examination for the Upper Subordinate Class of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, will proceed to join that institution by the 1st April next.

The following postings and transfers are ordered in the Military Works Department:—Major G. F. Mann, Captain J. E. Capper and Lieutenant A. E. Panet are posted to the Bombay Command; Major J. R. L. Macdonald is transferred from the Headquarters of the Director-General of Military Works to the Punjab Command.

At the examination for promotion held at Home stations in November 1895, the undermentioned officers, serving on the Indian establishment, passed in subjects (c) and (d), para 16 III., Section IX., Queen's Regulations, 1895:—Captains H. P. Kirkpatrick (f), 16th Lancers; H. G. C. Swayne, Royal Engineers; A. V. D. FitzGerald 2nd Battalion the Royal Scots; A. E. R. Tucker (b), (g), 1st Battalion Cheshire Regiment; H. B. Walker (f), 1st Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry; P. R. S. Churchward (b), 1st Battalion North Lancashire Regiment; A. Parkin (f), 1st Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment; and R. de H. Burton (b), 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment. The following passed in subjects (c) and (d), para 16 II., Section IX., Queen's Regulations, 1895:—Lieuenants H. W. M. Kenrick, 11th Hussars; R. F. Brewster, Royal Artillery; T. S. Hiebens (e), Royal Artilly; A. H. Goldie (b), Royal Artillery; S. G. Rivett-Carnac (b), (g), Royal Engineers; J. F. H. Carmichael (e), (g), Royal Engineers; J. C. Armstrog, 2nd Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers; G. H. Wylde-Browne (b), (g), 1st Battalion North Lancashire Regiment; The Hon'ble C. H. C. Henniker-Major, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade; G. H. Morris, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade. (b), Distinguished in Military Law, (e). Distinguished in Tactics, (f), Distinguished in Military Topography, (g), Special Certificate.

in[illegible] wi[illegible] wit[illegible] issued[illegible] have th[illegible] action? [illegible] the city wa[illegible] ed to be bur[illegible] ment, a few y[illegible] prevention of b[illegible] the Mofussil? I[illegible] abandoned?

Mr. Birdwood repli[illegible] quiry.

Mr. Setalvad was also i[illegible] that enquiry is being made [illegible] the Collector of Ahmedabad [illegible] Baradari or Falbari Gate in B[illegible] since February, 1893, to the g[illegible] the public.

INSOLVENCY FEES.

Mr. Setalvad asked: What is the to[illegible] the unwithdrawn balances of cash ad[illegible] from parties to insolvency proceedings [illegible] remained in the hands of the present Cle[illegible] Insolvency Court, available for re-payment to [illegible] on application, from the date of his appointme[illegible] the 1st of October, 1893 (the date on which a separ[illegible] account at the Bank of Bombay was opened fo[illegible] keeping such balances in the future)? What orders do Government propose to pass regarding the disposal of such amount?

Mr. Birdwood: The High Court has been addressed on the subject.

Mr. Setalvad further asked whether Government will be pleased in consultation with the High Court to give early effect to the recommendation made by the Finance Committee in 1886 for the abolition of the system of fees paid to the Clerk of the Insolvency Court (averaging Rs. 3,089 per mensem) and the substitution of a salary on a much lower scale—not higher, supposing the duties to remain as at present, than Rs. 500 or 600 per month; all fees in excess of that sum being credited to Government.

Mr. Birdwood: The question of giving effect to the recommendations of the Finance Commission alluded to by the honourable member is under consideration.

ABKARI LICENSES IN KHANDEISH.

Mr. Setalvad enquired: (a) For how many years before 1887-88, the year in which the Central Distillery system was introduced in Khandeish, licenses for toddy shops used to be issued by Government in that District? (b) What were the reasons that led Government to conclude that licenses thus issued did not represent any genuine demand for toddy so as to necessitate their complete withdrawal in the year 1887-88? (c) What proof do Government require to satisfy them that there exists in Khandeish a genuine demand for raw toddy?

Mr. Nugent replied: (a) The reports on the administration of the Abkari Department show that except in two years in which there was apparently no demand at all, licenses for the sale of toddy were granted in the Khandeish District from 1872-73 till 1887-88. Information for previous years cannot be obtained without considerable trouble and does not appear to be needed for the elucidation of the subject of the honourable member's question. (b) The average annual revenue from toddy in the Khandeish District was in the five years ending 1876-77 Rs. 46, in the five years ending 1881-82 Rs. 18, and, as the honourable member was informed on 4th February, 1895, in the five years ending 1886-87 was Rs. 110. These facts satisfied Government that there was no genuine demand for toddy in the Khandeish District. (c) Proof is difficult to define, but careful attention will be given to expression of genuine public opinion.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Mr. Setalvad asked: How far has effect been given to the orders of Government passed in 1885 expressing a desire that the training given in Training Colleges should include elementary instruction in agriculture and the industrial arts so soon as books upon Indian Agriculture and Agricultural Chemistry are obtainable.—He further asked: How many trained vernacular teachers have since the date of this Resolution passed in—(a) Drawing; (b) Agriculture; or (c) Industrial Arts, and how many of those so qualified are teaching those subjects in primary schools? Have any courses of instruction in drawing of manual occupations or rudiments of agriculture suited to primary school standards been prescribed or recommended by Government for the guidance of school managers and teachers, as has been done in England by the Science and Art Department and the English Code? What are the rates and conditions of the special grants-in-aid that certificated teachers, who have gained the requisite certificates in Art, Agriculture, or Industrial Art, are entitled to if they successfully instruct pupils in any one of those subjects. How many trained teachers in primary schools managed by Government or by Municipalities have up to December, 1895, earned this grant, and what has been the total amount expended on such grants?

H. E. the President said: As to the first part of (a) attention is invited to paragraph 2 of the Director of Public Instruction's letter No. 5922, dated the 23rd January, 1895, which was laid on the Council Table on the 4th February, 1895. As to the other points raised a complete answer cannot be given until further information has been received.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCES.

Mr. Setalvad enquired: What effect has been given to the orders of the Government of India and the Bombay Government on the Report of the Education Commission, That Conferences of officers of the Educational Department and of such officers with managers of aided and unaided schools be held from time to time for the disscussion of questions affecting education, the Director of Public Instruction being in each ex-officio President of the Conference.

In reply H. E. the President referred Mr. Setalvad to the following extract from a letter of the Director of Public Instructions, dated the 20th instant, which was laid on the table: A Conference of Educational officers and School Managers was held in 1885. A Conference of Educational officers was held in 1886. Conferences of Government officers were held in 1887. A Conference of Educational officers after communications with School Managers was held in 1890. A Conference of Government officers after communications with Municipalities was held in 1892. Every important question necessitates informal conferences, the business being done by letters. The revision of the Dakshina rules, the question of physical training, and the question of manual training being instances of late date. The visit of a Government Inspector to an important town is also an occasion of informal conferences. The Educational Inspector of the Central Division has, for instance, lately settled disputed questions between rival schools in two of the most important towns of the Deccan. Each Inspector has a Conference with all his Deputies who can attend every year about the end of the monsoon. Except in large towns, conferences of Primary Schools' Teachers are expensive and difficult to arrange; but I was lately informed of small gatherings in three zillas.

THE VERNACULARS AS EDUCATIONAL MEDIUMS.

Mr. Setalvad enquired: How far have attempts been made to carry out the recommendation of the Government of India on the Report of the Education Commission about the desirability of conveying instruction through the vernaculars, to boys whose education terminates with the middle course and with what results?

H. E. the President replied: The recommendation of the Government of India quoted by the honourable member has been given effect to in the schools in this Presidency. According to the rules of the Government of India the middle school ends with the Anglo-Vernacular Standard III. and it has always been the rule in Bombay to teach all subjects through the vernacular up to the end of Anglo-Vernacular Standard III.; to teach English up to the same stage as a language and as an extra subject; and to teach English only when there is a demand for it and on payment of a higher fee. Under the Code a school can ask for leave to carry the vernacular further as the medium of instruction, but it appears that no school has ever thought it advisable to do so.

ALLEGED INTIMIDATION.

Mr. Birdwood informed Mr. Setalvad that enquiry was being made into the statement that during the trial of the murder case the (Empress vs. Lakhman Gauda and another) in the Court of the Sessions Judge at Bijapur, it transpired that the confessions made by the accused before the Second-class Magistrate of Muddebihal were extorted by severe ill-treatment on the part of the police.

A similar answer was given respecting a case in which a police constable was charged with voluntarily causing hurt to certain Bhils to extort property in the course of an investigation of a complaint of theft and

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1882-83....[illegible]
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1884-85......[illegible]
1885-86......[illegible]
1886-87......[illegible]
1887-88......[illegible]

INAMDA[illegible]

In the absence of th[illegible] Mr. Tilak asked: Wi[illegible] take into consideration [illegible] section 86 of the Land Re[illegible] the Inamdars of villages t[illegible] tenants in case of their failu[illegible] at stated times?

Mr. Nugent replied: Governmen[illegible] any objection under the existing la[illegible] notices by Inamdars to their tenants [illegible] see no necessity for an amendment [illegible] alluded to in the question. Mr. Nugent [illegible] a further question promised that a stateme[illegible] be prepared showing the number of ho[illegible] alienated villages invested with powers under se[illegible] 88 of the Land Revenue Code.

Mr. Tilak (for the Chief of Kurandvad) asked: Wi[illegible] Government be pleased to invest some of the Inamdars of alienated villages empowered under section 88 of the Land Revenue Code, with powers under section 125 of the same Code?

Mr. Nugent replied: Government cannot give effect to the proposal in the question, as there is no legal authority for investing Inamdars with the powers specified by the honourable member.

THE PROVINCIAL SERVICE.

For the Chief (senior) of Kurandvad, Mr. Tilak asked: Now that the Statutory Civil Service is abolished, will Government be pleased to recognize the claims of the young members of the old aristocratic families to some of the appointments in the Provincial Service in the same manner in which they were previously considered?

Mr. Nugent answered: Government while glad to welcome those of the class alluded to in the Provincial Service cannot recognize social status alone as constituting a claim to the higher Government appointments.

In reply to an enquiry from Mr. Tilak asking if provision would be made, as in the case of the Madras Provincial Service Rules for meeting the claims of Mamlatdars recommended before the new rules were published,

Mr. Nugent said: There is already a provision in the rules enabling Government to promote selected officers in the subordinate service to the Provincial Service. Government have no reason to consider this provision inadequate, and are not prepared to consider suggestions for the amendment of the rules, which have been approved by the Government of India after careful consideration, unless and until actual experience of their working shows them to be defective.

THE ARMS ACT IN BELGAUM.

Mr. Birdwood promised Mr. Tilak that enquiry should be made as to why the number of licenses granted or renewed each year under the Arms Act in the Belgaum District was reduced from 415 in 1892 to 297 in 1894.

DISPUTES AT PANDHARPUR.

Mr. Birdwood also told Mr. Tilak that Government are enquiring into the differences between the nominated official President of the Municipality of Pandharpur on one hand, and that body and their sub-committees on the other alleged to have grown so serious as to prejudicially affect the work of the Municipality owing to the arbitrary conduct of the President.

CROPS BURNED DOWN BY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Mr. Daji Abaji Khare asked: Is it a fact that some assessment or money on account of Kumri cultivation was taken from Kuyro Barkels and other inhabitants of the villages of Ausee and Badpoli in the Supa Petha of the Kanara District under the orders of the Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, and that afterwards the crops were destroyed in 1895 by order of the Collector of the District?

Mr. Nugent answered: Some money was levied from the persons named, but it was not levied as assessment or as payment for Kumri cultivation, but as fine or compensation under section 67 of the Forest Act for damage caused by a forest offence. Orders have, however, been given for a refund of the amounts paid to such as enter on regular cultivation, and thus show an intention to refrain from similar forest offences in future. The crops growing as a result of the unauthorized Kumri cultivation were destroyed by order of the Collector. The destruction of the crop was essential for the restoration of the land to a condition of forest and for the prevention of a continuation of the forest offences.

PAPERS PRESENTED.

The papers laid on the table included a letter from the Government on India; Letter from the Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 59, dated the 9th January, 1896—Returning, with the assent of the Viceroy and Governor-General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the Law to amend the Bombay Civil Court Act, 1869.

THE KARACHI PORT TRUST ACT.

THE AMENDING BILL DROPPED.

A Memorandum was laid on the table, from Sir Charles Ollivant, the Acting Commissioner in Sind, dated January 27th, in the course of which he stated; There is in Sir Charles Ollivant's opinion no particular reason that the Municipality should return some of their own members to the Board, and if there were in Karachi a recognised Native Merchants' Association, which there is not, the direct Municipal representation might well be discontinued, or at any rate it would be sufficient to have one Municipal member. But in the absence of any better electoral body, the Acting Commissioner thinks that it is inexpedient to take away from the Municipality their present right of returning two members. He would, however, suggest an alteration in the wording of the section and the conditions prescribed. It will be observed that the Chamber of Commerce are not bound to return members from their own body, whilst the Municipality is under the obligation of selecting the representatives from among their own number. The real object of the Legislature should be to secure in both cases that persons engaged in commerce should be selected. The Acting Commissioner would, therefore, omit from the section the concluding words, "from among their own number," and substitute words (in reference both to the Chamber and the Municipality) calculated to give effect to the object above indicated. At the same time, Sir Charles Ollivant would be disposed to meet the wishes of the Chamber by increasing the number of members elected by them from two to three: and to enable this to be done without needlessly disturbing the constitution of the Board, and at the same time to leave Government a free hand for future requirements, without resort to further legislation, he would amend section 5 by providing that the Board shall, consist of "not less than 9 members or more than 12, of whom at least 2 shall be natives of India." Whilst the amendment of the Act is before the Legislative Council, the Acting Commissioner [illegible] its [illegible] but [illegible] ed in [illegible] ndments [illegible] vant and [illegible] ever to all [illegible] the Bill as [illegible] ed within the [illegible] to amend sec- [illegible] no reference is [illegible] to add entirely [illegible] referred to in either [illegible] words it has been pro- [illegible] of entirely new matter [illegible] cerning which Government [illegible] ments have had no leisure to [illegible] arrive at a definite conclusion. [illegible] rnment could not at a moment's [illegible] due investigation and deliberation [illegible] proposals and embody them in the [illegible] fore Council, even were such a pro- [illegible] ble with the orders prescribed for our [illegible] me personally some at least of the [illegible] roposed appear "prima facie" expedient, but [illegible] sideration is advisable before Government [illegible] definitely whether they should be formally [illegible] ed and recommended for incorporation in the [illegible] w. The course which has been followed in sending to Government at the last minute these proposals involving a wide amplification of the provisions of the Bill is inconvenient; but whether convenient or inconvenient the actual facts have to be dealt with. Two courses are open to us—one is to proceed with the Bill now before Council, and pass it on its existing lines, and subsequently to bring in another Bill to make any further amendments of, and additions to, the law which may be deemed expedient. The other is to withdraw the present Bill and to prepare and subsequently introduce a more comprehensive measure dealing not only with the amendments contained in this Bill but also with the other amendments and additions to the existing Act which have quite recently been suggested. After careful consideration it has been decided that the latter course is that which it is preferable to adopt. A series of consecutive little measures tinkering up by instalments an original Act only leads to needless trouble and confusion, and tends to make the law even more difficult of right comprehension than it generally is. Nor is it expedient to legislate in a hurry—though this, I am aware, is not an offence which can be laid justly to the charge of this Council. Haste in legislation, as in matrimony and other things, is, according to the teachings of experience, to be avoided as being injudicious and tending to undesirable results. I beg therefore to ask for leave to withdraw the Bill now before the Council.

Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta said that there was one sentiment to which the Hon. Mr. Nugent gave expression in which they would all concur—that they should not legislate in a hurry. It was clear that even in a small measure like that discussion had brought out a deal of information which would be useful in drafting a fresh Bill. The course adopted by Mr. Nugent was undoubtedly the most desirable to follow under the circumstances.

The motion for the withdrawal of the Bill was then agreed to "nem. con."

THE BOMBAY BOILER INSPECTION ACT 1891 AMENDMENT BILL.

In moving the first reading of the Bill to amend the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1891, the Hon. Mr. Birdwood said: Your Excellency,—This Bill has already been introduced by publication in the "Bombay Government Gazette" on the 21st January, 1896, in pursuance of an order made by your Excellency under Rule 15 of the rules for the conduct of business at meetings of this Honourable Council. With the Bill was published a statement of Objects and Reasons, as required by the rules; but, so far, this particular measure, which contains some useful provisions, has not attracted much public attention. It will be scarcely necessary for me to detain the Council with a detailed statement regarding those provisions, but some explanation will be desirable. As the Council is aware, the Act of 1891 repealed the former Act for the periodical inspection and management by competent engineers of boilers and prime-movers in the Bombay Presidency, and it contained a saving clause as to certificates granted under that Act, and an older Act still of the year 1873. Those certifiates were to be deemed to be granted, and to be in force under the corresponding provisions of the Act 1891. No similar clause was, however, introduced into the Act of 1891 as regards rules and appointments made, notifications published, and powers conferred under the Act of 1887. To prevent any possible inconvenience from any questioning of the validity of such rules, appointments, notifications, and powers since Act II. of 1891 came into force, section 1 of the present Bill has been drafted with retrospective effect from the date when the Act came into force. Section 2 of the Bill deals with a matter for which necessity has arisen in connection with the decision of appeals by a Commission appointed under section 5 in cases where an inspector refuses a certificate. Four days are allowed for the decision of such appeals in Bombay and ten days in the Mofussil. At Aden, however, ten days would not generally be sufficient, especially when the Commissioner, who is the Executive Engineer, Military Works Department, and has many other duties to attend to, might be required to visit some out-station, such as Perim, in order to examine the boiler in respect of which a certificate has been refused. It is proposed to increase the period, therefore, to one month, this period being considered suitable both by the Political Resident at Aden and the Commissioner of Customs. I would now invite the Council's attention to section 3 of the Bill, the object of which is to empower the Collector of Bombay to call upon the owner of a certificate to produce it at reasonable times under section 18 of the Act. The Presidency Magistrates have this power, and so have the Collectors in the Mofussil in their own districts, and there is no reason why the Collector of Bombay should not have it. Section 4 of the Bill confers a necessary power on Government to follow up a notification under section 24 of the Act of the failure of an engineer to surrender his certificate, in cases when an enquiry becomes necessary into the alleged incompetency or misconduct of an engineer, by an order directing cancellation of his certificate and a subsequent order revoking such cancellation and re-granting the certificates if a satisfactory explanation of the charges against the engineer is forthcoming. By the last section of the Bill power is given to Government to make rules for the payment of fees for duplicates of certificates furnished under section 26. The levy of such fees may serve as a check on carelessness, as pointed out in the statement of Objects and Reasons. I now move that the Bill be read a first time.

The Bill was read a first time, and referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Hon. the Advocate-General, the Hon. Mr. Little, the Hon. Mr. Wadia, the Hon. Mr. Batty, the Hon. Mr. Loch, and the Mover, with instructions to report in one month.

Mr. N. N. Wadia said that they were now revising the Bill which was passed in 1891, and he hoped that the opportunity would be taken to amend certain defects which appeared in sections 10 and 11 of the Bill passed in 1891. The defect which he wished to point out was this that in section 10 it was enacted that within a certain time a certificate shall be given. There was nothing there as to what should be the course for the steam users to take if that certificate

[illegible] of [illegible] one [illegible] ded to [illegible] I have, [illegible] ee and I [illegible] oints. In [illegible] points I must [illegible] not had the [illegible] hat must have [illegible] ommittee to take [illegible] He then proceeded [illegible] red to have introduc- [illegible]

[illegible] t of the Select Committee [illegible] taken into consideration, the [illegible] id: Your Excellency,—I have [illegible] Report of the Select Committee [illegible] e conduct of business at meetings [illegible] taken into consideration. The pre- [illegible] been revised by a Committee which I [illegible] ps, be allowed to describe as an unusually [illegible] mmittee, consisting of so many as ten mem- [illegible] d including, besides lay members familiar [illegible] he conduct of public business, both the legal [illegible] ers of Government and two other members [illegible] the legal profession. The Committee has com- [illegible] ared the present rules with those recently adopted by the Councils of the Governor of Madras and the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, and has adopted such of those rules as seemed to be suitable, and has also recommended some specific provisions which seemed to be necessary as to matters of procedure in regard to the progress of Bills under discussion, and has re-arranged the rules, as thus revised, under appropriate headings. Unfortunately one of the members of the Committee was unable to attend the meetings of the Committee or to agree in the recommendations of his colleagues. The Hon. Mr. Setalwad has written a minute of dissent, which has been printed with our report, and has given notice of the amendments he wishes to propose. Notices of amendments have been received also from other honourable members, but some at so late an hour that it has been only just possible to print them. But that, perhaps, will be no bar to our now considering them if your Excellency will permit the amendments to be put when the Commitee's draft is considered in detail. I will not take up the time of the Council with any remarks as to the several amendments which have been proposed, as I think it will be more convenient to the Council if I speak to those amendments after they have been formally put before us.

The rules were then considered in detail.

Mr. Khare withdrew his amendment of Rules 1 and 7.

Mr. Setalwad withdrew his amendment of Rule 12 on Mr. Birdwood explaining that a right to speak by way of explanation in cases where there had been any misapprehension or misrepresentation of a member's speech, might be expressly reserved by a slight alteration of Rule 13. Mr. Birdwood then proposed that the words "previously in" be substituted for "in a previous" in Rule 13, and this amendment was accepted by the Council.

In connection with Mr. Setalvad's and Mr. Khare's amendments of Rule 17, his Excellency the President intimated that the rules would be finally considered at some future meeting. Time would thus be given for deciding what amendments would be really desirable both in Rule 17 and Rule 38, as to which an amendment was also proposed by Mr. Setalvad. The proposed amendments of these two rules were not therefore proposed.

Mr. Daji Abaji Khare did not press his amendment of Rule 18 on Mr. Birdwood pointing put that the object in view could be equally well obtained under Rule 4. Nor did he press his amendment of Rule 20, on its being pointed out that the rule really caused no hardship to private members while it provided for the convenience of the Secretary's office.

Mr. Tilak also did not press his amendment of Rule 21 on receiving the assurance of Mr. Birdwood that the principle contended for by Mr. Tilak was fully accepted by Government and well established, and that there was no ground to fear that it would ever be lost sight of. Indeed the object in view was secured by the provisions of some of the other rules, as for instance, Rule 23.

On the motion of Mr. Birdwood, the figures "15" were substituted for the figure "7" in Rule 28.

Messrs. Tilak and Setalvad did not press their amendment of Rule 35.

The Council adopted the remaining rules, subject to futher consideration at the next meeting, and then adjourned "sine die."

THE SMALL-POX EPIDEMIC.

The Superintendent of Vaccination, Presidency Circle, writes to us:—

Sir,—I have the honour to request the favour of your informing the public, through the medium of your paper, that, in order to afford greater facilities to the people during the prevalence of small-pox in the city, I have opened, in addition to the two morning vaccine stations and the Central Vaccine Depot, Kalbadavie Road, an extra public vaccine station at the J. J. Hospital compound, where vaccination will be performed, daily, between 3 and 5 p.m.

MAZAGON RAILWAY STATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you allow me, through the medium of your journal, to draw the attention of the Railway authorities regarding the benches at the abovenamed station, which are kept filthy up to the 7-27 a.m. train, leaving Coorla, steams in? I hope the authorities concerned will pay a little regard to the comfort of the Mazagon passengers.—Yours, &c.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Brussels seems not unlikely to become the Capua of Napoleonism. At any rate here is its *Blue Review*, boasting that the Belgian capital has "definitely annexed" Prince Victor. The Prince is domiciled there in the Avenue Louise. His house is rich in relics of the great man, but its owner appears to have come to the conclusion not to carry the Napoleonic idea beyond St. Helena. He has, says our authority, become Belgian in manners as in shape. He lives the Belgian life, easy, peaceful, plentiful. He is a drinker of Louvain beer, and a dreamer of no dreams. He has put off ambition, and he has put on flesh. He is a somewhat splearing and infrequent votary of society, but he loves the "little theatre," and is becoming an adept in the "langue Marotienne." It is probable that he will fail to win the approbation of Bonapartists so thorough-going, so much more Bonapartist, such as M. Paul de Cassagnac, but he has secured his own, and Belgium's. Already Brussels sees in him the making of a civic guard. Nay, one enthusiastic admirer has broadly hinted that their Pretender may pretend to even higher things than civic guardsmanship. He may be burgomaster, who knows? And who knows either (writes the *Pall Mall Gazette*) whether he wouldn't have a better time that way than the other?

The Montrose Burghs have never since the Reform Bill of 1832 been represented by any other than a Liberal. Constituencies that have maintained a party tradition, either Liberal or Conservative, for so long a time are becoming exceedingly few. It has also remained remarkably constant to its members. In a period of nearly sixty-four years it has only had five Parliamentary representatives. Joseph Hume sat for Montrose for about thirteen years, Mr. W. E. Baxter for 30 years, and Mr. Shiress will, who has now retired, for over ten years. Another Scotch constituency (Ayr Burghs) has had five members in the last ten years, and changed its politics at each of the five elections.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 33, Harrington Road, London, England.

[illegible] cer in [illegible] April.

[illegible] Collector of [illegible] ake leave home [illegible] f the effect of a [illegible] ch have made the [illegible]

[illegible] o was recently acting as [illegible] Punjab, succeeds Mr. J. S. [illegible] Works Secretary and Chief [illegible] ntral Provinces.

[illegible] received from a trustworthy source [illegible] s to the likelihood of a separate medal [illegible] ed for the Chitral campaign. No official [illegible] ment, however, has yet been made.

[illegible] are asked by Rajah Sir Savalay Ramasawmy [illegible] odelliar to state that H. H. the Maharajah of [illegible] ravancore has intimated his intention of subscribing Rs. 2,000 to the proposed memerial to Lord Wenlock, and Rs. 1,000 to the Lady Wenlock memorial.

The Director-General of Statistics has requested the Madras Government to furnish his office with figures showing the quantity and value of tea-seed exported to Ceylon from the Madras Presidency during 1894-95 and the first nine months of 1895-96 and that these particulars may in future, be furnished monthly.

Regarding the conversion of Prince Boris, a correspondent announced:—"I have resolved," he says, "to lay on the altar of the Fater land the greatest and heaviest of sacrifices." His wife declines to remain at Sofia during the ceremony and goes to the South of France. It is reported that both she and Prince Ferdinand's mother are highly incensed and denounce the conversion as sacrilegious apostasy. It is even affirmed that the Princess has applied to the Pope to annul her marriage, but that His Holiness dissuaded her from persisting in the application.

A new Russian transport company, under the direction of a Russian Admiral, begins trading in the Black Sea this year. Its operations are to be extended to foreign waters as soon as the fleet is large enough. Seven steamers are being ordered from England, so constructed that they may be used as transports or armed cruisers in time of war. The Russian Government is thus acquiring a powerful fleet of cruisers in the Black Sea. According to the *Daily Chronicle's* Berlin correspondent Russia is massing troops on the Armenian frontier. Three hundred young Armenians have been arrested in Transcaucasia on suspicion of complicity in the insurrectionary movement. The authorities there have also confiscated a large fund alleged to have been collected for revolutionary purposes.

The Government of the N.-W. Provinces, has, it is understood, revised its estimate of the probable cost of the relief works required in the south[illegible] districts. The original figure was 16 or 1[illegible] but it is now calculated that much [illegible] will be required to meet all possi[illegible] fact is that the conditions u[illegible] crops has to be met [illegible] those which obtained [illegible] in the literal sense of [illegible] country has been so ope[illegible] movement of food-stoc[illegible] and without any difficulty, a[illegible] in one district is met from others [illegible] natural course of trade. No sooner do stocks begin to be low than grain pours in from a distance, and the railway returns show how supplies are exported from areas where they are in excess of the local demand. Thus, last year, when prices were ruling high in Oudh a brisk trade sprang up with the Southern Punjab; and this cold weather grain was imported into Jhansi and Banda before the Government opened their test works. Again, at the present time, when the crops in several districts in the Punjab seem likely to be poor, the food-stocks are more than sufficient to meet all demands, though they may be unevenly distributed. In Shahpur prices are actually below the normal; in Amritsar they fell last week; elsewhere they are high or rising. This means that grain will be moved from one trading centre to another and that prices will balance themselves in due course. There have been three prosperous years in the Punjab and we need not expect that any scarcity which now may occur will make itself felt severely. Taking India generally there are few areas now that cannot be reached by rail, and even during a long drought the people cannot drift into actual starvation. As we noticed some time ago the railway programme laid down by the Famine Commissioners has been carried out with the exception of the Saugor-Katni line, and this is under construction. The Government may be called upon, from time to time, to spend money on relief works, but the millions of cultivators will never have to suffer the hardships which their forefathers went through when famine was a ghastly reality.

There has been some correspondence between the Bengal Government and the Commissioner of the Orissa Division on the subject of charging rent for Government lands occupied by such public bodies as Municipal Committees and District Boards. The correspondence goes back to 1894, and the Lieutenant-Governor has now decided that no rent shall be charged for Government lands in the occupation of District and Local Boards, as they are merely Departments of Government itself; but that there is no objection to taking rent from Municipalities, as they have rights adverse to Government. Having regard, however, to the small amount of the rents leviable for lands held by the Municipalities in the districts of the Orissa Division, as shown in a statement, dated 30th October, 1894, his Honor is of opinion that it is not advisable to take rent from them for the lands specified.

We much regret to announce the death of Lieutenant-Colonel H. Boileau, Deputy Commissioner of Singbhum, who will be remembered in the N.-W. Provinces during Sir George Cooper's term of office. Colonel Boileau, who returned from leave in the autumn, was suddenly attacked with atrophy of the liver a few weeks ago and went to Calcutta for treatment. The symptoms assumed a dangerous form last week and he was put on board the [illegible] and O. steamer Nubia in the faint hope that he might rally at sea. He died however on Wednesday before the Sandheads had been reached. He will be mourned by a large circle of friends in Bengal where he was a universal favourite.

In connection with the treatment of Umra Khan at Karachi, writes the *Pioneer*, it is only fair to the Government of India to state that they were particularly anxious to make things pleasant for the ex-Chief of Jhandoul. His arrival at New Chaman from Kandahar was a surprise, for only two days before had information arrived from Kabul that he was about to undertake the journey to Mecca. The Amir was singularly deliberate, to use no stronger phrase, in notifying the departure of his guest and in asking a safe-conduct for him through India. When Umra entered British territory he was hospitably treated and was informed that if he would make known his wishes regarding his journey everything would be done to help him. He seems, however, to have been somewhat suspicious of the Government and to have kept his little band of armed men about him always on the alert for some strange development. At Karachi he certainly fared badly and the local authorities certainly did not go out of their way to make him comfortable; but in Bombay full consideration was shown to him. He and his followers were allowed to retain their arms, though it was suggested that they should not walk the streets with rifles in their hands, and the regulations under the Arms Act were suspended in their favour. The authorities were instructed not to harass the party in any way by imposing restrictions upon them which might appear vexatious to ignorant tribesmen, however much they might be in accordance with routine; and assistance was given in the matter of arrangements for the voyage to Jeddah. Umra Khan, on his return from the *haj*, may be less suspicious of the intentions of Government, and if he then chooses to remain in India he will be guaranteed fair treatment. He knows already that he runs no danger of arrest or forcible detention, and he can elect between India and Afghanistan as a place of asylum.

When the names of the players selected to form the Australian team in England this summer were cabled last week, some surprise was felt at the inclusion of H. Donnan, of New South Wales, a batsman who, though known to be very good, had hardly been looked upon as a likely candidate for the eleven. The latest mail news from Australia, however, explains the choice. The annual match at Melbourne between Victoria and New South Wales began on Boxing Day, and in the first innings of New South Wales, Donnan scored 160, the total of his side being 407.

The coronation of the Tsar, which is to take place on May 24 next at Moscow, will probably (if current rumours contain a grain of truth) eclipse in magnificence any ceremony that has so far taken place in Russia. Already there is no longer a single room to be had at any of the hotels, and as much as £100 is asked for a couple of rooms in back streets for the period of the festivals. To engage landau (we learn from the *Pall Mall Gazette*) entails an expenditure of £120, and prices will increase as the date of the ceremony draws nearer. France means to do the thing in grand style, a special credit of £34,000 having been passed for the Ambassador's extraordinary expenses. Count de Montobello has engaged two houses, and in one of them he proposes to give a reception, to which 1,500 guests are to be invited; but so great is the number of persons who have already made arrangements in view of the ceremony that the French Ambassador has been unable to find stables, and has had to get some built for the occasion. A popular festival is to be held at Khodinskoe, in which 400,000 people will be able to take part—and much besides. Prince Lichstentein, representing Austria, is also making great efforts. On his behalf the marvellous gala-coaches of the Empress Maria Theresa, will be sent specially to Moscow. Of the German Emperor it is only know that he has put at the disposal of his Ambassador the sum of £9,300, but probably (as the *Westminster Gazette* suggests) William II., has some surprise in store.

Lord Salisbury completed his sixty-sixth year on Monday (Feb. 3). After the fifteen years which he spent in the House of Commons he has sat for twenty-four in the House of Lords, and no sane man of any party (as the *Globe* puts it) now denies his title to be one of the greatest statesmen who ever guided the destinies of England. For three-and-forty years (as the *Standard* reminds us) Lord Salisbury has been actively engaged in party strife, yet the strain, severe enough at times, has not apparently relaxed his capacity or appetite for political work. The latest proof of this fact is furnished by the London correspondent of the *Glasgow Herald*, who mentions that when the Bishop of London approached Lord Salisbury with a request that he would fix a day to receive the licensing deputation the Prime Minister incidentally stated that his whole official day, sometimes of twelve hours, had, since foreign affairs assumed a critical character, been occupied with unremitting work; that often when he had completed an important despatch he was dissatisfied with it and tore it in pieces and wrote the entire thing over again, and [illegible]at even when his despatches had been completed [illegible]y had to be submitted to her Majesty, whose [illegible]o'ations and suggestions had in turn to be con[illegible]ed.

[illegible] young Count Mirafiori, who has just died at [illegible] om the results of an accident which occur- [illegible] him at Turin some months ago, was a descendant of the morganatic marriage celebrated on Nov. 7, 1869, between King Victor Emmanuel and Rosa Vercellene, who, with a decree of April 11, 1859, had been created Countess of Mirafiori and of Fontanafredda, with the coat of arms transmissible to her sons, who were authorised to adopt the surname of Guerrieri. From this union were born two children, Emanuele Alberto and Victoria. This daughter, now the wife of a nobleman, Spinola Grimaldi, resides (says a contemporary) in Florence. Emanuele Alberto married the Countess Bianca di Larderel of Leghorn, and had two sons, the eldest of whom was the Count who has just died. He was only just twenty-two years of age, and was a lieutenant in the 2nd Piemonte Reale Regiment of cavalry. His father died only last year, aged forty-four. The deceased Count was well known as a keen sportsman.

The unfounded report of the death of Viscount Milton seems to have arisen from a very simple fact. Our "youngest M.P." was riding to hounds near Wakefield, on a horse which did not carry him very well, and he lagged behind. Suddenly he was missed, a hue-and-cry was raised, and as he was not found the suggestion was made that he must have met with an accident. The suggestion at once became a rumour, which gathered strength as it passed from mouth to mouth, with the result that a very circumstantial account of the catastrophe reached London. It is satisfactory to learn that there was absolutely no accident at all, and that Viscount Milton is in the best of health.

Here are a few "fin de siecle" attractions proposed for the Paris Exhibition of 1900:—A twentieth century Arc de Triomphe overtopping the Eiffel Tower; a Pantheon composed of foliage, presumably evergreen; an eruption of Mount Vesuvius; a round dozen hanging gardens of Babylon; a palace peopled with all the characters (living, not in wax) of the elder Dumas (might not John Bull send a Pickwick gallery?); a gold mine after nature; a mechanical man a la Frankenstein, sixteen feet high and capable of speech; the gilding from top to bottom of the Eiffel Tower; the projection of visitors from 300 to 1,600 yards into spase and their return to terra-firma in parachutes—time for the operation not stated; a palace to be devoted to the competitors for the prize of beauty; the creation of an aerial oasis, whatever that may mean; the New Jerusalem represented according to the Apocalypse; a "coup d'œil" from the moon, in other words, a lunar landscape from which the spectator surveys his own poor little globe and the adjoining luminaries in all their splendour; these "interalia."

The latest scandal (says the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*) is one two hundred and ten years old. It relates to the assassination of Henri IV. In 1872 the question was raised. Had Ravaillac a sister, and was she dishonoured by that King? Guy Patin came on a document which showed that Ravaillac had a brother who died at Breda. He declared on his death-bed that Ravaillac stabbed the King simply because he was an old rake and had debauched his sister. A rare old book, the life of a man who led a solitary life in prison, has been found. He died on Christmas Eve, 1691. The anonymous author devoted five chapters to prove that the forgotton prisoner was the Comte de Moret, son of Henri IV. and Jacqueline de Bieul, whom two hundred historians tried to show had died in the fight of Castelnaudery. On the verse of a portrait of the prisoner, who is strangely like that King, is written in the handwriting of the eighteenth century: "The author of this life was Joseph Grandet, priest of the Holy Cross at Antwerp. Nobody now believes that Comte de Moret survived Castelnaudery. Many think that the prisoner was the son of Ravaillac's sister and of Henri, who cast her off, and avoided letting her importune him for the child's sake.' Then follow these lines:—

En vain ce solitaire
Cache sa naissance,
Son nom et son pays
Au plus grand des rois
Son visage et son air
Ont malgre son silence
Revele son secret
Autant qu'eut fait sa voix.

The Czar has amnestied his cousin, the Grand Duke Michaelovitch, who is now in France. That Prince incurred the hot displeasure of the late Czar by making a love match. His wife, the Countess von Torby, is the daughter of Prince Nicolas of Nassau and his morganatic wife nee Poushkine. A Paris correspondent says the romantic pair lived chiefly in France, and wintered at the Riviera. The husband studied photography seriously to make it a profession, but father and father-in-law relieved him from the necessity of earning his bread. The Countess de Torby is beautiful and clever. The Grand Duke is to be reinstated in all the privileges of which Alexander III. deprived him, to be restored to his military grades, and to figure at the Coronation.

THE NEED OF EDUCATIONAL FUNDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Permit me, through the medium of your valuable paper, to congratulate the members of the Bhatia Mitra Mandal on their having taken up the important subject of education in their community. It is now admitted on all hands that education slowly but surely does a great deal of good, and changes the aspect of things. Education, therefore, of boys is necessary, and so also the education of girls. As regards that of the latter, people may differ even considerably as regards the character and manner of giving the same, but nobody can deny the truth of the proposition "Man proposes, woman disposes,"—and, therefore, she stands also in need of being educated. The Parsees have taken the lead in this important matter, and it is high time that the Hindu and other native communities should gird up their loins, and come out to effect the necessary reform. I am not in the least against catholic measures taken to educate all classes of people together; nay, I am strongly in favour of institutions, where members of different classes receive the blessings of of education, and I would strongly advise the educated leaders of the Native community to move in the matter, and collect a fund large enough to start new schools for boys and girls, and especially for the latter, so that the much-needed aid in the matter of education may be granted. They may also induce people to abstain from thoughtless and extravagant expenditure on the occasions of marriage, death, and the like, and last but not least, they may also point out to the people the two great essentials (ability in the giver and worth in the recipient) of a good charity. But while this kind of work proceeds, a stimulus of a different nature is really needed, particularly in the Hindu community. This large community is divided into many castes, and somehow or other, notwithstanding the repeated and sincere regret of many well-meaning persons, they have existed, and will exist for many years to come. If so, it is absolutely necessary, if particular castes want to rise and not remain backward, that they should start educational funds for the benefit of persons belonging to their own divisions. The object of this fund is not to start a school for its own members, but only to assist, by the award of books, prizes, scholarships, and the like, needy and other persons in the matter of education, so that they may get the necessary relief and encouragement in this important matter. These organizations have utensils and other property of their own, and some of them have funds for feasts and for poor people. They may go a step further, and have an educational fund, and they may make it compulsory on all members to contribute something on occasions of marriage, death, and the like. The idea is not a new one, and I see many people now accept the real necessity of acting in accordance with it. In my own caste (the Valmik Kayest caste) I have started an educational fund, and I am glad to see that the trustees appointed for the same have succeeded in collecting sums, and they are necessarily required to be small ones, on all ceremonial occasions. Steps like these are absolutely necessary, and I have, therefore, to request the intelligent leaders of the many castes to take up the subject, and devise measures to prevent useless and extravagant expenditure and misguided charity, and see that wealth is properly and beneficially expended. I am sure, if once funds like these are started, our people will, in course of time, be convinced of the necessity thereof, and money will pour in on all occasions.—Yours, &c.,

MOTILAL MUGOTLAL MUNSHI.

A CRY FROM ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your Sanskrit-loving readers will learn with regret the change the Elphinstone College authorities have recently chosen to effect. They are aware that the Elphinstone College had on its staff two of the best Shastris. A few days ago, owing to one of them retiring, one Shastriship has been abolished, and in its stead a permanent assistant-professorship of Persian created. It is a well known fact that the Sanskrit literature contains valuable and discursive treatises on the sciences of Rhetoric, Metaphysics, Law, and Grammar; that these Shastris make a life-long study of one or some of them and obtain perfect mastery therein; and that it is not possible for any Professor of Sanskrit to be thoroughly acquainted with these sciences, and even if it were, he has invariably to take the assistance of a competent Shastri. I may add here that almost every Sanskrit scholar, from Dr., Bhandarker down to the late Messrs. Justice Telang and L. R. Vaidya, owes his proficiency to the Elphinstone College Shastris. The recent abolition of a Shastriship, therefore, means the diminishing of the Government patronage to the old Sanskrit scientific lore by one-half, and (I may unwillingly add) the lessening of the prospects of producing bright Sanskrit scholars in future to the same extent; for it seems to me that unless there are good teachers few will trouble themselves about the old Sanskrit scientific literature. When your readers consider how much the Shastriships have done for the study of Sanskrit sciences in the past, and how much they would do in the future, and also that the claims of Sanskrit to patronage are incomparably superior to those of Persian, they are sure to look with dislike upon the recent step of the College authorities. Allow me, then, to request the authorities to revert to the old condition of things, if they have not already proceeded too far.—Yours, &c.,

GRADUATE.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

At a sitting of the court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey disposed of the following among other matters:—

RE ARDESHIR NASSARWANJI.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order. The application was not opposed, and his Lordship granted it.

RE CHANDA PATEL BIN MIYA PATEL.

Mr. Dadysett, for the insolvent, obtained the usual interim order for three months.

RE KHETSY VALJI AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvents, moved for a rule "nisi" calling upon the petitioning creditors to show cause why the adjudication order, made on the 26th of July 1893, should not be revoked. The learned counsel said that the insolvents had handed their property and assets to the trustees appointed by the creditors, and a deed of composition was prepared and signed by all concerned. His Lordship granted the rule, and made it returnable in a fortnight, as all the creditors were in Bombay.

RE FRAMJI DADABHOY AND ANOTHER.

On the motion of Mr. Manker, these insolvents were granted leave to serve notices to their creditors.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

This popular troupe continue to draw large audiences every night, at the pavillion, on the maidan, and they richly deserve the patronage extended to them by the appreciative public on account of the excellence of their show. The performance of the Sisters Ethel and Ivey Warren is marvellous, and really deserving of the hearty plaudits it receives. The *tableau vivants* by the Rio Troupe is performed in a most graceful and impressive manner with the effects of lime-light. The show, which closes here on Saturday, is well worth a visit. The family matinee, yesterday afternoon, was well attended, the programme of the previous evening being repeated. Mr. Robert Lowe, the popular manager, is doing his best for the comfort of the visitors. The next family matinee will be held on Saturday.

BOMBAY RACES 1896.

THIRD DAY.—THURSDAY, 27TH FEBRUARY.

ORDER OF RUNNING.

1st Race.—Galloway Selling, 3-30 p.m.
2nd Race.—Substitution Stakes, 3-55 p.m.
3rd Race.—2nd Dealers Plate, 4-20 p.m.
4th Race.—Stewards Purse, 4-45 p.m.
5th Race.—H. H. Agakhan's Plate, 5-10 p.m.
6th Race.—Zorastrian Purse, 5-35 p.m.
7th Race.—Stud Stakes, 5-55 p.m.

Mr. E. W. Middlemast, acting Professor of Mathematics, Presidency College, has been appointed to the Rajahmundry College in succession to Mr. E. P. Metcalfe, retired. Mr. R. Swaminatha Iyer, B.A., at present Registrar in the Revenue Secretariat, and who was for many years Assistant Professor of Mathematics in the Presidency College before he joined the Revenue Department, has been appointed to act for Mr. Middlemast.

This year has been a bad one for truffles, even more so than last one, and prices (a Paris correspondent tells us) are accordingly running up to fantastic heights. The dryness of the summer and autumn has delayed the season, which is usually about Christmas or new Year's Day. This year truffles are small and wooden, but the pickings at the end of February will be of better quality, unless hard frosts should happen. The present wholesale prices at Carpentras are eight and nine shillings a pound for best quality, the only sort that are sent to Paris and abroad. This is a prohibitive price, and the foie gras industry will be seriously affected by it.

THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE BUDGET ESTIMATES.

As briefly notified in our issue of yesterday the Bombay Port Trust Budget Estimates show that a total expenditure of Rs. 7,90,000 is provided for under Capital on account of new works in progress or proposed. The amount is comprised as follows:—

	Rs.
Section I.—Prince's Dock	1,03,600
,, II.—Victoria ,, ...	1,56,400
,, III.—Merewether Dry Dock	4,000
,, IV.—New Works, Ordinary	4,76,000
	Rs. 7,40,000
Add—Establishment	,, 50,000
	Rs. 7,90,000

This outlay, it is proposed, should be met as follows:—

	Rs.
To be advanced by Government on account of the Victoria Dock	1,56,400
From Capital Receipts	4,900
,, Fixed Annual Revenue Surplus	22,0 0
,, Estimated Surplus Revenue	49,200
,, Balance of Loan of 1894 and from New Loan ..	5,07,500
	Rs. 7,40,000

These proposals leave Rs. 78,000 out of the provison for the fixed annual revenue surplus of one lakh untouched, and it will be available for payment to Government in reduction of debt should the anticipated revenue be fully realised.

The sum to be advanced by Government on account of the Victoria Dock, Section II, is Rs. 1,56,400, the undrawn balance of the original sanctioned loan of 96 lakhs being Rs. 2,50,000.

The new loan, from which a portion of the expenditure provided for in Sections III, and IV. of the Capital Works Budget is to be met, is for a number of improvement in the facilities for the trade of the Port and to the property of the Trustees. The amount is Rs. 10½ lakhs, and the sanction of Government has been applied for to the issue of debentures for that amount having a currency of 30 years and bearing interest at 4 per cent.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 18th inst.:—

Submitted correspondence with the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, the Engineer, the Traffic Manager, and the Docks Superintendent on the subject of the site for the construction of a Branch Custom House near the Docks. Submitted note by the Chairman, dated 31st December, 1895, reciting the facts bearing upon the question and recommending (para. 13), subject, if the Trustees concur, to a reference on the question of the remission of interest on the capital value of the site, that they should agree to give the 13,000 square feet applied for on the condition that Government pay the expense of removing and re-erecting the portion of the warehouse to be vacated, and of such alterations as may in consequence be required to preserve the remaining 50 feet for warehouse purposes; and on the further understanding that in such case the Trustees will make other temporary arrangements for customs purposes during the erection of the new building.

Resolution.—The Trustees approve of an area of 13,000 square feet at the south end of the plot now occupied by warehouse No. 1 being allotted as the site of the Branch Custom House, as applied for in the Collector's letter, dated 28th November, 1895, on the conditions set forth in paragraph 13 of the Chairman's note of 31st December, 1895. The loss which the Trustees will be put to in making this allotment of valuable ground space for Imperial purposes should be represented to Government for their consideration, it being, in the opinion of the Trustees, a case to which the provisions of section 70 of the Act were not intended to apply, or, if intended to apply, the fact that such land represents Capital, on which the Trustees are paying interest, was lost sight of.

Submitted Supplementary Estimate No. 1 for 1895-96 prepared in accordance with the provisions of section 55 of the Bombay Port Trust Act VI of 1879, providing for the work sanctioned by the Trustees costing Rs. 1,70,802.

Resolution.—The Supplementary Estimate is sanctioned and should be submitted to Government, as required by section 55 of the Act.

Read memorandum from the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, No. 133, dated 7th February, 1896, forwarding, for the Trustees' report, a letter from Messrs. W. & A. Graham and Company requesting to be permitted to continue the discharging of their Bulk Oil Steamers at the Mody Bay Installation by night as well as by day.

Read memorandum from the Traffic Manager, dated 10th February, 1896, reporting that, as far as the Traffic Department is concerned, there is no objection to the Bulk Oil Steamers discharging their cargoes day and night.

Read memorandum from the Engineer, dated 15th February, 1896, reporting that, when once alongside, he sees no objection to the discharge of oil cargoes being continued by night, but that the berthing of steamers by night seems undesirable.

Resolution.—The Trustees have no objection to offer to the proposal that the rules under the Petroleum Act shall be so amended as to allow a ship moored at the new Petroleum Wharf, Mody Bay South Reclamation, to discharge oil in bulk at night, subject to such rules as may be approved by Government for the use of lights in connection with the operation. It was pointed out in paragraph 4 of the Chairman's note of 27th March, 1895, copy of which was communicated to Messrs. W. & A. Graham and company, that it would only be practicable to berth the ships at the pier during hours of daylight.

The following was amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 14th Feb. 1896.	Total from 1st April 1895 to 14th Feb. 1896.	For week ending 14th Feb. 1895.	Total from 1st April 1894 to 14th Feb. 1895.
Vessels piloted into harbour ...	25	869	16	866
,, ,, out of harbour	21	875	32	879
,, transported	12	510	17	568
,, attended to	...	61	3	58
,, warped......	...	77	..	76

When next the company of the Theatre Français comes to London it will be found that several of the "pensionnaires" or hired perfomers will figure as "societaires" or sharers. These are Mlle. Brandes, Mlle. du Minil, M. Leitner, and M. Raphael Duflos. The two ladies are well known here, though neither has attracted any great amount of attention, like Madame Hading, for example. Of the two gentlemen, M. Leitner, a useful, all-round performer, has also visited London, but M. Duflos is almost a new-comer into the company, and it is noted as a departure from the old tradition that he has received his partnership even before he has appeared in any of the pieces of the classic repertory. The new societaires, according to usage, get only three-twelfths of a full share. The principle, by the way, on which these twelfths are meted out is difficult to understand. Thus, M. Le Bargy and M. de Feraudy have been promoted from eleven-twelfths to twelve-twelfths, or a whole share, while M. Leloir, a far more remarkable actor than either, has only ten-twelfths, and M. Georges Berr, a most amusing little comedian, who probably attracts the public more than any of these three, gets only five-twelfths and a half.

The vagaries of the Octroi or Town Dues men posted at the gates of Paris are such that it would really seem as though they were engaged in the manufacture of telling arguments for those Frenchmen who are agitating against the Octroi system as a survival of mediæval barbarism, and one of the chief obstacles to material progress. Only the other day they insisted on charging duty on the petroleum in a horseless carriage engine, although the oil had been bought in Paris, and had consequently paid the duty. Their latest freak has been to insist on levying toll on a coffin which was sent to a cottage in the Bois de Boulogne, near the well-knwn country house of Bagatelle, so long inhabited by the late Sir Richard Wallace. It seems that the wife of one of the woodman was dead, and although the coffin was manufactured outside Paris, and the funeral was also to take place outside Paris, the Octroi men insisted on charging for allowing it to be brought within what are technically the city boundaries to fetch the body. There was an unseemly wrangle about the matter, which lasted an hour and a half, but the officials carried their point.

Valescure, a distant suburb of St. Raphael, honoured from time to time by the residence of Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbury, has never recovered from the blow dealt to it by the maladroitness of one of the landowners. Lord Salisbury was so charmed with the place that he resolved to build a villa there. He selected a site, but when it was known how great a "milord" the proposed purchaser was, a fancy price was put upon the plot of ground. Lord Salisbury withdrew from the negotiation, and went elsewhere, to find a building site at Beaulieu. Had he been secured as a resident, the natural charms of the situation of Valescure might have been reckoned upon to secure for it wide popularity.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores, &c.

WRITERS AND READERS.

Mr. Justin McCarty has a three-volume novel and a collection of short stories in hand, both books being promised for this year. He has made considerable progress with a memoir of the Pope for a popular series, and at least a beginning with his own reminiscences. Add the further historical writings which he has in view, and it will be seen how fully his new leisure is likely to be occupied.

There is an interesting personal glimpse of Thomas Hardy in a preface he contributes to the forthcoming volume, A Laodicean, in his collected works. The writing of the tale, he states, was rendered memorable to two persons at least, by a tedious illness of five months that laid hold of the author soon after the story was begun in a well-known magazine. Like Wilkie Collins in a similar plight, Mr. Hardy had to strenuously dictate the instalments, and that, as he pathetically remarks, to a predetermined cheerful ending.

In relation to A Laodicean, Mr. Hardy has also one or two things to say which touch his art as a novelist. Some of the Wessex novels address themselves more especially to readers into whose souls the iron has entered, readers whose years have less pleasure in them now than heretofore. A Laodicean, on the other hand, may perhaas, he thinks, help to wile away an afternoon of the comfortable ones whose lives have fallen in pleasant places. Above all, it may interest that large and happy section of the reading public who regard marriage as the Pilgrim's Eternal City, not as a milestone on the way.

Professor Garner's name has become familar in connection with his study of the monkey tribe and their language. He has just finished a book on his last visit to West Africa, and Messrs. Osgood will publish it this spring. Professor Garner spent four months in the forests of the French Congo, with an iron cage for his home and the wild beasts for his only companions. In the book he will detail his observations and experiences, and it will be fully illustrated from a series of photographs which he took.

It is fifteen years since the sale of Ruskin's Letters to the Clergy on the Lord's Prayer and the Church was brought to an abrupt standstill. The editor, the Rev. T. A. Malleson, to whom the copyright belongs, takes blame to himself for not having carried the work to a further stage. But in response to the requests of friends, he has now arranged to entrust to Mr. George Allen the publication of a third edition, which will comprise the new features of a number of interesting and characteristic letters from Mr. Ruskin to the editor, while at the same time the letters of clergy and laity will be considerably abridged.

The proprietors of the "Forum" have secured the last paper written by Professor Blackie, entitled The State of Greece from 1821 to the Present Day. Mr. John MacQueen will publish in March a selected edition of the poems of Professor Blackie, in one volume, edited with an appreciation by his nephew, Dr. Stodart Walker.

The autobiography and journals of Admiral Lord Clarence Paget will contain an interettipg letter by Lord Palmerston on the English and French navies. The work will also yield other glimpses of notabilities, for Lord Clarence was at one time a prominent Member of the House of Commons, and held office. He was a son of Lord Anglesey, of Waterloo fame, and like him had many accomplishments and saw a good deal of fighting. He died last spring, leaving the autobiography and journals, which Sir Anthur Otway has now edited. Messrs. Chapman promise the book in a few days: it has portraits.

The Life end Letters of Admiral Sir Bartholomew Sulivan will appear shortly. They have been edited by his son, Mr. H. N. Sulivan; and admiral Sir. G. H. Richards contributes an introduction. Admiral Sulivan served in the Beagle during his celebrated voyage, 1832-36, and was surveying officer to the British and French squadrons throught the Parana campaign ten years later. He held the same post in relation to the Baltic campaigns of 1854-55, and suggested and planned the successful bombardment of Sweaborg. These are merely indications of the stirring war literature which will be found in his life and letters. Mr. Murray is the publisher.

Hans Breitmann has put much pains into his quaint manual of mending and repairing, which Messrs. Chatto are to publish. One would judge that Mr. Godfrey Leland has made an art out of a hobby, for his knowledge of the subject is enormous. To write this book he has not merely experimented in detail, but has obtained from Germany the latest technological works. His own conclusion is practically that anything which can be made can be mended. No such book as the author of the Breitmann Ballads is just finishing is known to him, either in English or in any other language.

Dr. Charles Ryan's book With an Ambulance during the Franco-German War is to be published shortly by Mr. Murray. He says that it is an embodiment of a series of notes made during the war, with the contents of a number of letters written to his friends at home. The book has lain by him for nearly a quarter of a century, for it was put into shape after the close of the war. It may be described as a study of war as the surgeon in the field sees it. I have added no colour, Dr. Ryan remarks, which the original did not contain, and have been careful not to darken the shading. As a doctor who was there, he pays a tribute to Zola's description of Sedan in La Debacle.

Mr. Heinemann hopes to have the first volume of the edition of Byron on which Mr. Henley is engaged ready about March 17. The edition is to be in ten volumes, and the plan is to publish one every month. Besides the ordinary editon, there will be a limited isssue on hand-made paper, the portraits on India paper. As regards Byron's letters, it is proposed to remould them from the environment of Moore's narrative, and to add to them new matter. They will be annotated just sufficiently for the apprehension of allusions originally obscure or of set purpose veiled. The arrangement of the poems will for the first time be strictly chronological.

The Fabian Society has published, in a third and revised edition, its useful tract entitled What to Read, which is briefly a list of books, with their prices, publishers, and dates of publication, needed by modern social reformers and political students, and which covers the field of politics, economics, and sociology. The list strikes us as weak in modern history, while such a recent work as Ernst von Halle's study of American trusts should surely be included in the economic section. As Tolstoy's Kingdom of God is within you is included, we should recomment the addition of his What to Do, which is curiously left out.

Two volumes of diplomatic dispatches and memoirs to be called The Paget Papers will be published in the spring by Mr. Heinemann. They deal with the earlier Napoleonic wars, and are interesting as containing the account of a hostile eye-witness of the campaign. The Paget Papers, being the diplomatic dispatches, letters, and memoirs of Sir Arthur Paget, G. C. B., are said to throw new light on the complicated policy of that time of shifting alliances, and especially the attitude of the lesser Courts, brought under Sir Arthur Paget's notice in his successive embassies from 1792 to 1800. The volumes will be edited by Sir Arthur Paget's son, the Right Hon. Sir Augustus Paget, G.C.B., late Her Majesty's Ambassador at Vienna, and illustrated with numerous portraits of the chief contemporary figures of the time.

On the 15th inst. Messrs. Methuem were to publish the first volume of their new edition of Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. The edition is being edited by Mr. J. B. Bury, a recognised authority on Roman history, and will be complete in seven volumes. It was thought that there was a considerable call for an edition of the Decline and Fall with exhaustive notes and appendices such as this one will have. A few days later there will be issued by the same firm A Primer of Tennyson, which Professor Macneile Dixon, of Briminghan, has prepared. It gives a biography of Tennyson, a full and critical account of his writings, and a bibliography.

M. Rene Ghil, whose reputation among "Les jeunes" as a poet and critic is considerable, is at work on a history of French literature during the last ten years. M. Ghil will have something to say of fiction, but his main concern will be poetry, and the feature of his book will be a very complete account of the Symbolist movement in which he has taken a personal part. M. Paul Hervieu's next book will be a volume of short stories. The chief of them is entitled Le Petit Duc, and the volume will be named after it. A number of letters of Paul Verlaine, most of them dated from London—where Verlaine resided in 1872, in the company of that other poete maudit, Arthur Rimbaud—and all of them addressed to a brother poet, Emile Blemont, will be published shortly by the "Revue du Nord." To a large extent the letters deal with the private life of the author of Sagesse M. Gabriel Mourev, who has written a good deal in France on the Pre-Raphaelites and on English art generally, has finished a novel. Title: L'Œuvre Nuptial.

Sir Walter Besant's new novel The Master Craftsman will be published in two volumes by Messrs. Chatto early in May. Robert Louis Stevenson's unfinished romance Weir of Hermiston is definitely announced for publication about the same time. The next issue in the translation of Bjornson's novels, which Mr. Gosse is editing, will be the tale A Happy Boy, and it will probably be ready before the end of the month. Papier Mache, the new story by Mr. Charles Allen in Mr. Heinemann's Pioneer Series, was to appear about the 18th inst. A story by Mrs. Oscar Beringer will follow it. Messrs. Longmans announce a romance by Owen Rhoscomyl, entitled Battlement and Tower. Stages in the Journey is the title of a novel by Mr. Harry Lander, which was to be published on Feb. 11 by Messrs. A. D. Innes and Co. The characters live in the Bohemia of art, the stage, and journalism.

NOTICES.

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TESTIMONIALS.

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WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

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AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
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Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."

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To R. Mathews & Company. *March 18th, 1878.*
This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY." I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character
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EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A.,
Professor of Chemistry.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON," WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

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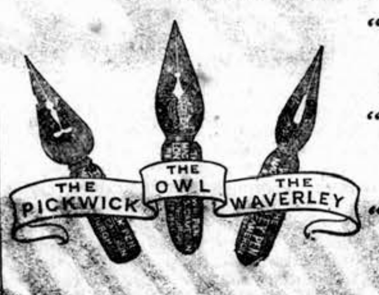

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Prevents Boiler Leakage.
Purifies and Softens the Water.
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It is interesting and instructive to watch the development of the 'Octopus' week by week until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

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Kettle Size ...	2/6
Small Boiler Size ...	5/-
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Carriage paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.

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Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

Sir,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those woods (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphedyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

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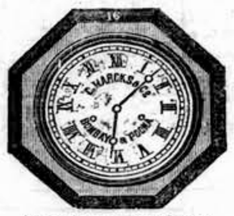

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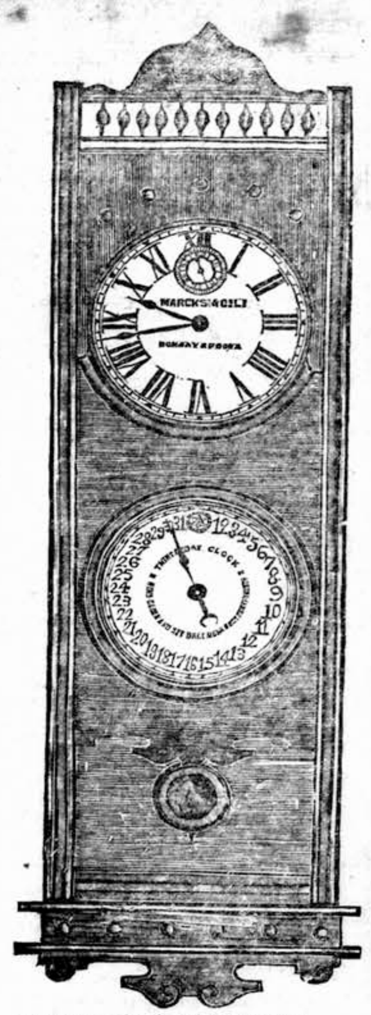
Clocks, from Rs. 22.



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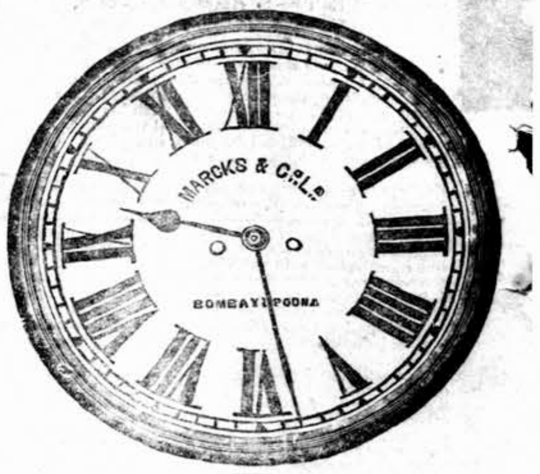

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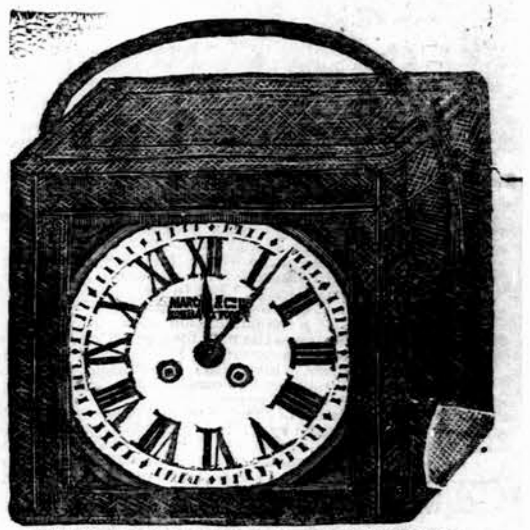

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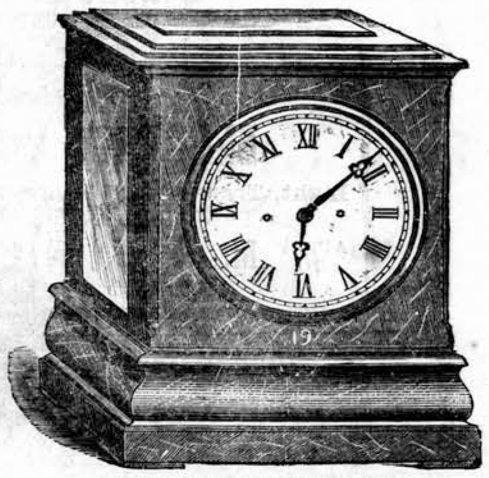

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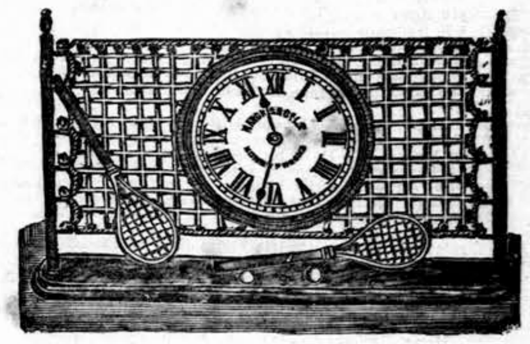

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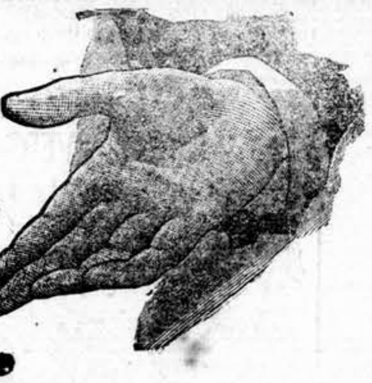

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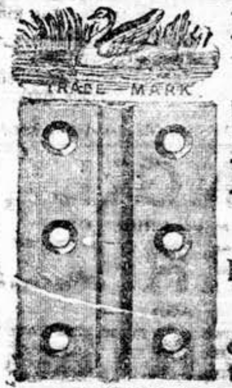
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7.—For disinfecting walls, ceilings, cattle trucks and slaughter-houses, make the powder into a wash or milk by admixture with water and apply it in that form.
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